BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826. [NUMBER 1772.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

GENTLEMEN'S Fashionable Superfine London made, Black, Brown, and Blue Dress Coats.
Black Kerseymere and Velvet Waiscoats.
White Dimity and Colored Ditto.
Black and Striped Trowsers.
Meadows Street, 12th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
A SELECT COLLECTION OF
SCOTTISH AIRS,
FOR THE VOICE,

WITH Introductory and Concluding Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte &c. by Haydn, including upwards of 100 Songs by Burns, 5 Vols.—Price Rs. 60.
Meadows Street, 12th Aug 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
MANILLA CHEROOTS
Just imported.

PRICE Rs. 4-2-0 per Hundred.
Meadows Street, 12th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
ENGLISH BUILT
BUGGY,
PRICE RS. 1000,
Meadows Street, 12th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
A LIGHT
BUGGY,
PRICE RS. 550.
Meadows Street, 12th August 1826.

ON SALE

AT THE
OFFICE OF
Dirom MacKenzie and Co.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns by Richards..... Rs. 300 each.
Single do; do. do. 180 do
Rifle do. do. do 250 do
Pistols by do. Rs. 150 per pair, and Double Barrelled do. Rs 300 per pair.
Bombay, 12th August 1826.

Messrs. J. Sprague & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BEG to intimate that they have for Sale,
A long scale Mountain Ba... leather strap case.
A solid Mahogany frame... rack.
A best Pyramid ditto.
A best Marine ditto.
ALSO
An Accum's Porta... nace, which will be ... rate prices, for CASH.
Messrs. Sprague a... ceived a further sup...
MAGNESIA WA... der.
Rampart Row, ...

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 13TH NO. OF
THE QUARTERLY
ARMY LIST,
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE,
1826,
PRICE THREE RUPEES.
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO TOUCH
AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW BRIG
COLUMBINE,
300 TONS,
JAMES TUIT,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched about the 20th instant.
Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.
Bombay, 12th August 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO TOUCH AT THE
THE NEW ... *HOPE,*
DIADEM,
OF 400 TONS,
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.
For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.
Bombay, 12th August 1826.

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE & CO. beg to notify, that in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. JOHN LECKIE, his interest in their establishment has ceased, and that their affairs will after this date be carried on by the remaining Partners (JOHN ROBERT REID, JAMES SINDRY, and ROBERT LINDSAY LECKIE), under the firm of "LECKIE and CO."
Bombay, 31st July 1826.

Nusserwanjee and Ruttonjee

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Gentlemen and Ladies of the pre... stations, that they have ... from Eu... grave, ... for

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have, in obedience to the orders of the Commanding Officer of H. M. 6th Regiment, and in conformity to an act of Parliament passed on the 22d June 1825, intitled "An Act to amend two Acts of the Fifty Eighth year of His late Majesty, for regulating the payment of Regimental Debts, and distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service, and the receipt of Sums due to Soldiers; and of the Fourth year of His present Majesty for punishing Mutiny and desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company," taken charge of the Effects of the late J. TRIGGE Esq. Surgeon to the 6th Regiment, and direct that all persons having claims on the Estate will make the same known to me without loss of time, in order that they may be paid off. And all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to me, being legally authorized to grant acquittances for the same.

JAS. THOMSON,
Br. Major H. M. 6th Regt.
Coluba, 5th August 1826.

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, being about to close the accounts of his Administrations to the undermentioned Estates, all persons concerned are hereby informed thereof.

THE ESTATE OF

Michael Lionel Galiwey, Captain,—balance to be divided pro rata among the Creditors.
William F. Dunlop, Captain,—... claims filed.
David Ferguson, Assistant Surgeon,—claims filed to be paid off.
George Harker Hogg, Lieutenant,—balance to be divided pro rata among the cred...
Michael Thackthwaite, Lieutenant,—balance to be divided pro rata among the ... ditors.
Robert Scott Gibson, Lieutenant,—claims filed to be paid off.
A. D. Grœme, Lieutenant,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.—
Edward Shaw, Lieutenant,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.
John James Sibbald Jervis, Lieutenant—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors
Hugh Allen, Quarter master,—claims filed to be paid off
George Leighler, late of Bombay, Gentleman,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.
The demands made on the above Estates, must be supported by the vouchers and proofs the parties claiming may have, and also verified by affidavit; all demands not so substantiated, will be excluded the benefit of the dividends now purposed to be made.

M. WEST,
Regr. & Admr.

BOMBAY,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
11th August 1826.

Advertisement

APPLICATION ... the Sup... Bombay, th... the Esta...

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the Will of Captain WILLIAM FLEETWOOD having been granted to Captain W. G. WHITE, Artillery, all persons Debtors to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to pay the amount due by them forthwith to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., Agents of the Executor, and to whom Creditors of the same are also requested to transmit statements of their several claims without delay.
Bombay, 11th August 1826.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of BAPOO RAMCHUNDER Dalvee, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Ecclesiastical Side thereof to WISSWANATH RAMCHUNDER, Dalvee, RUNSORD CRESTNA Senoy, VENOBA SUNKER Senoy Sunjgures and SAVETRYBOY, widow, the Executors and Executrix therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 4th August 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર ફીનકુ બાપુ રામચંદર દલવી શ્રી ંબુબજ્ઞનો રહેવાશી હતો એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનાંમાંનો અખતીઆર શ્રી ંબુબજ્ઞની નુદીફેટર ની ખુપરીમ ફોરટની જ્ઞકલીશીઆશતીકાલ શાજ્ઞડમાંથી એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નામ લખેલા વકીલો તથા વકીલાદંત નામે વીશ્વનાઠ રામચંદર દલવી તથ રંનરોડ કુકશટનાં શનાજ તથા વીનોબા શંકર શનાજ ફીનજગીરી તથા એ મરનાર ની ઘણી આણી શાવીતરી બાજ્ઞ એ લોકોને આપે આજે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા હોયે તેનાં એને જાહેર થાયે તારીખ ૪ ઠી આગ ... ૧૮૨૬ *

બરોબ
વકીલ

GUZERAT RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 6th FEB. 1827.

1st. A SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 300 each H. F. for all Arab and Country Horses that have never started for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes, weight for age,—Byculla Standard,—*Heats 2 miles.*
To be closed one month previous to the day of running.
Five Subscribers down.

2d. A COLTS' PLATE of Rupees 100 from the fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber, weight for age.—The w... of a former race to carry 7lbs. ... Three Colts, or no race.—*H...*

3d. A PONY PL... 100 from the fund ... Subscriber, ... under, ...

sident at the Court of His Highness the Guickwaur, for all Arab Horses, weight for age.—The winner of a former race to carry 5lbs. extra.—*Heats 2 miles.*

2d. THE LADIES' PURSE of Rupees 500 from the fund, and 150 Rupee each Subscriber, for all Horses carrying 8st. 4lbs.—The winner of one race to carry 3lbs. extra; of two races 5lbs. extra; of three races 7lbs. extra.—*Heats 1 mile.*

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 13th FEB. 1827.

1st. THE BROACH STAKES of Rupeee 850, and 150 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses carrying 8st. 7lbs.—*Heats 2¼ miles.*

2d. THE HUNTERS' PLATE of Rupees 600 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses carrying 10 stone —*One 4 mile heat.*

The winning Horse, of demanded within half an hour after the Race, to be sold for 1,200 Rupees to any Subscriber to the Races, giving the preference to the owners of the Horses as they come in.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 15th FEB. 1827.

1st. A GIVE AND TAKE of Rupees 500 from the fund, and 150 Rupees each Subscriber P. P. for all Horses 14 hands, to carry 8st. 7lbs. Open till 3 o'clock of the day previous to the Race after which subscription will be doubled —*Heats 2 miles.*

2d. A PLATE of ——— Rupees, given by Major Hughes and the Officers 4th Regiment N. I. with 150 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses carrying 8st. 4lbs.—*Heats 3 miles.*

SIXTH and LAST DAY, SATURDAY 17th FEB 1827.

1st. THE GUZERAT TURF PLATE of Rupees 800 from the fund, and 150 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses, weight for age.—*Heats 1¼ mile.*

2d. THE BEATEN PLATE of Rupees 400 from the fund, and 75 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses that have saved their distance during the meeting, to be weighted by the Stewards.—*Heats 1½ mile.*

Horses will not be permitted to run as Colts unless they have a Colt's tooth in their heads on the day of running.

Horses walking over the Course for any of the Plates given from the fund, shall be only entitled to half the value.

One Gold Mohur, to be paid for every Horse, Mare, or Gelding; and Ten Rupees for every Pony, as entrance, provided they are entered by 3 o'clock of the day preceding that on which they are to start; or every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, pay a post entrance of Ten Gold Mohurs, and every Pony pay a post entrance of Five Gold Mohurs, and to go to the fund.

All subscriptions and entrances to any Race to be paid previous to starting.

English Blood to carry 12lbs extra.

None but Subscribers are allowed to enter Horses, and they must be *bond fide* the property of the Subscribers.

Subscriptions become due on the 1st January 1827.

The decision of the Stewards to be final.

D. W. SHAW,
Secretary.

BARODA, 25TH JULY 1826.

Register of the Pluviometer at Malabar Hill in the year 1826.

	RAIN. In.	De		RAIN. In.	De.
May 29	0	80	July 1	0	05
31	0	31	2	0	50
			3	0	47
Total in May	0	93	4	0	23
			5	10	08
June 1	0	08	6	0	55
3	1	44	7	0	15
4	1	92	8	0	19
5	0	82	9	0	30
6	0	43	10	0	33
	1	27	11	0	46
	1	46	12	1	87
	1	64	13	0	13
			14	0	00
			15	0	15
				0	18
				1	40
					25

EXTRACTS from METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at Poona during the month of July 1826.

Dates.	Phases of the Moon.	Carry's Pluviometer.	Barometer. Thos. Jones's Barometer.	Barometer. Thermometer attached.	Hygrometer. Daniell's.	Hygrometer. Thermometer attached.	Wt. of aqueous vapour in a cubic foot of air.	Hour of Observation.	Wind.	Remarks.
1st Sa			27 835	74 0	70	0 77	0 7,675	Sun-rise	None	Very thin clouds.
			27 874	80 0	71	0 81	0 7,882	9½ A M	Light S W	Scattered clouds.
			27 811	83 50	71	0 84 50	7,829	4 P M	S W	Ditto do.
2d Su			27 820	75 0	70	0 78	0 6,662	Sun-rise	None	Ditto do.
			27 837	80 0	71	0 80	0 7,896	9½ A M	Light S W	Overcast.
			27 775	81 0	72	0 82	0 8,128	4 P M	S W	Clouds in masses breaks of Sunshine.
3d M			27 765	74 0	71	0 77	0 7,937	Sun-rise	None	Quite overcast.
			27 771	79 0	72	0 80 50	8,149	9½ A M	Light S W	Breaks of Sunshine.
			27 720	80 70	71	0 81 50	7,875	4 P M	Ditto	Clouds in masses.
4th Tu	●		27 705	75 0	70	0 77	0 7,675	Sun-rise	None	Overcast.
			27 719	77 0	72	0 77 50	8,191	9½ A M	Light S W	Quite overcast.
			27 66	80 0	73	0 81	0 8,416	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto do.
5th W			27 649	76 0	69	0 78 50	7,411	Sun-rise	None	Do clouds hanging very low about the hills.
			27 670	79 0	73	0 80	0 8,180	9½ A M	Light S W	Ditto do.
			27 627	83 0	73	0 84	0 8,336	4 P M	Violent S W	Heavy clouds in masses to the Westward rain at 6 o'clock.
6th Th		2,22	27 515	74 0	71	0 77	0 7,937	Sun-rise	None	Steady moderate rain during the night. Raining.
			27 653	76 0	75	0 78	0 9,044	10 A M	S W	Quite overcast.
		0 36	27 615	74 0	73	0 76	0 8,188	4 P M	S W	Light rain.
7th F		0 10	27 657	74 0	71	0 76	0 7,950	Sun-rise	None	Gleams of Sunshine.
			27 720	76 0	73	0 77 50	8,466	9½ A M	Light S W	Ditto do.
			27 682	79 50	73	0 80	0 8,430	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto do. One or two light showers.
8th Sa		0 05	27 752	73 0	71	0 76	0 7,950	Sun-rise	Light S W	Thin clouds.
		0 10	27 800	75 0	75	0 77	0 9,059	9½ A M	W	Small shower from the West.
		0 01	27 764	76 0	74	0 78	0 8,443	4 P M	W S W	Overcast.
9th Su		0 06	27 7 5	73 0	72	0 75	0 8,227	Sun-rise	None	Ditto
			27 820	77 0	71	0 78	0 7,923	9½ A M	Light S W	Gleams of Sunshine.
			27 773	79 0	73	0 79 50	8,437	4 P M	S W	Ditto do.
10th M			27 765	73 0	71	0 75 50	7,951	Sun-rise	None	Overcast with thin clouds.
			27 793	78 0	71	0 78 50	7,916	9½ A M	Fresh S W	Clouds in masses with gleams of Sunshine.
			27	78	75	0 83	0 7,	0 8,414	4 P M	S W	Two Showers during day overcast and shower.
11th Tu		0 10	27 760	72 50	71	0 75	0 7,964	Sun-rise	Light S W	Overcast some showers since 4 P. M. 8th July.
								9½ A M		
		0 12	27 748	78 50	71	0 79	0 8,781	4 P M	S W	Gleams of Sunshine.
12th W	D	0 24	27 769	73 0	74	0 75	0 7,901	Sun-rise	S W	Overcast.
			27	76	0	0 77	0 7,675	9½ A M	Strong S W	Quite Overcast.
			27	0	0	0 77	0 7,937	4 P M	Light S W	Ditto do.
13th Th		0 11	27 729	73 0	72	0 75	0 8,227	Sun-rise	Ditto	Clouds in masses with a good deal of clear sky.
			27	76	0	0 77	0 8,414	9½ A M	Ditto	Nearly overcast.
			27 705	76 0	72	0 77	0 8,198	4 P M	Ditto	Gleams of Sunshine.
14th F		0 02	27	73	0	0 75	0 7,964	Sun-rise	Ditto	Nearly overcast.
			27	76	0	0 77	0 8,188	9½ A M	Fresh S W	Quite overcast.
		0 04	27 760	77	0	0 78	0 8,439	4 P M	S W	Gleams of Sunshine light showers during day.
15th Sa		0 07	27	76	0	0 75	0 7,951	Sun-rise	Strong S W	Partially overcast.
			27 803	76 0	73	0 77	0 8,414	9½ A M	S W	Overcast, two passings of misty rain.
			27	77	53	0 79	0 8,404	4 P M	Fresh S W	Clouds in masses with intervals of Sunshine.
16th Su		0 02	27	75	0	0 75	0 7,722	Sun-rise	Light S W	Thin Clouds.
			27	75	50	0 77	0 8,183	9½ A M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 754	77 0	72	0 76	0 8,212	4 P M	Light S W	Fleeting clouds with a good deal of Sunshine.
17th M		0 03	27	28	0	0 74 50	8,294	Sun-rise	Ditto	Quite overcast with light rain.
		0 01	27 740	75 0	72	0 76 50	8,205	9½ A M	S W	Overcast.
			27	0	0	0 75	0 7,964	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto.
18th ○		0 1	27	77	72	0 71	0 7,978	Sun-rise	Ditto	Quite overcast with light rain.
Tu		0 01	27	0	75	0	0 8,188	9½ A M	Light S W	Quite overcast and threatening rain.
			27	0	0	0 76	0 8,212	4 P M	Ditto	Quite overcast with light rain
19th W		0 38	27	0	73	0 70	0 7,722	Sun-rise	Ditto	Overcast, a good deal of rain in the night.
		0 04	27	77	75	0 74	0 8,776	9½ A M	Fresh S W	Overcast and watery.
		0 10	27	80	75	0 76	0 7,688	4 P M	Ditto	Nearly overcast.
20th Th		0 22	27	89	74	0 75	0 7,964	Sun-rise	Light S W	Do. light rain most part of the night.
			27	29	75	0 73	0 8,488	9½ A M	Ditto	Overcast.
		0 01	27	10	76	0 73	0 76	0 8,481	4 P M	Ditto	Quite overcast.
21st F		0 41	27	24	75	0 72	0 74 50	8,294	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto do.
		0 01	27	34	75	0 74	0 76	0 8,76	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto do.
		0 06	27	74	75	0 72	0 76	0 8,212	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto do.
22d Sa		0 55	27	10	73	0 72	0 74	0 8,241	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto do. a good deal of light rain in the night.
			27	48	75	0 72	0 76	0 8,212	9½ A M	Ditto	Quite overcast.
		0 19	27	87	75	50 72	0 76	0 8,212	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto do.
23d Su		0 71	27	09	73	0 73	0 74	0 8,518	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto rain most part of the night.
		0 01	27	40	74	50 74	0 76	0 8,,76	9½ A M	Ditto	Generally overcast with an occasional gleam of
		0 15	27	17	74	0 73	0 75	50 8,496	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast and damp. [Sunshine.
24th M		0 05	27	95	72	0 70	0 73	50 7,722	Sun-rise	Ditto	Overcast.
			27	34	74	50 73	0 76	0 8,188	9½ A M	Ditto	Overcast with thin Clouds.
		0 02	27	05	75	0 73	0 76	0 8,488	4 P M	Light S W	Overcast.
25th Tu		0 58	27	15	72	50 71	0 73	50 7,985	Sun-rise	Ditto	Quite Overcast.
		0 06	27	49	73	0 72	0 74	50 8,519	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto do. rain.
		0 68	27	10	73	50 73	0 75	0 8,503	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto do. Fair for half an hour.
26th ○ W		0 24	27	32	72	50 71	0 73	0 7,992	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto do.
		0 02	27	06	74	0 72	0 75	0 8,227	9½ A M	Ditto	Generally overcast, a gleam of sunshine now and
		0 02	27	53	75	0 73	0 76	0 8,498	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast. [then.
27th Th			27	24	71	50 71	0 73	0 7,992	Sun-rise	Fresh S W	Quite overcast.
			27	30	73	50 72	0 75	0 8227	9½ A M	Light S W	Overcast with thin clouds.
			27	56	75	0 70	0 76	0 7,688	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
28th F			27	53	72	0 70	0 73	50 7,722	Sun-rise	Fresh S W	Ditto.
			27	68	76	50 70	0 77	0 7,675	9½ A M	Ditto	Gleams of Sunshine.
			27	42	76	0 70	0 77	0 7,675	4 P M	Light S W	Overcast.
29th Sa		0 05	27	33	72	0 70	0 74	0 7,715	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto.
			27	68	74	0 70	0 75	0 7,702	9½ A M	Violent W S W	Ditto.
			27	19	75	0 71	0 76	0 7,950	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto.
30th Su		0 03	27	29	72	50 70	0 73	0 7,728	Sun-rise	Light S W	Ditto.
			27	80	76	0 72	0 76	0 8,212	9½ A M	Ditto	Gleams of Sunshine.
			27	54	77	0 71	0 77	0 7,937	4 P M	Fresh S W	Overcast.
31st M			27	49	78	0 69	0 74	0 7,469	Sun-rise	Strong S W	Ditto.
			27	84	74	50 71	0 76	0 7,950	9½ A M	Fresh S W	Gleams of Sunshine.
			27	06	77	0 72	0 78	0 8,184	4 P M	W S W	Ditto do.

Total fall of Rain in July..... 8 43
Ditto ditto in June..... 3 31
Ditto ditto in May..... 3 41

Total fall of Rain at Poona——..... 15 14

Original Poetry.

WALLACE,—(Continued from our last.)

NOTE.—The generality of readers may not dream of such a thing as a churchman fighting.—Beck is no singular character, when we reckon Shakespear's Cardinal Beauchamp.—The Bishopric of Durham furnished many men for war.

The feast is high in the citadel,
Wine sparkles o'er the cups,
The English lords o'er merry tale,
And ballad long have ceas'd to dwell,
The minstrel music stops.
Harper and bard, grave, loose, and sage,
Have vanish'd all save one,
Who yet holds finger on the edge,
Yet sweeps the chords as tho' his rage,
Would search their every tone;
Unnoted stands he, but his ear
Sucks every whisper'd word,
"—Snowdon is princely Pembroke's care,
The King finds work in Guyenne's war,
And Selby curbs the men of Ayr"———
(Said Durham's mitre'd lord)
"But why o'er theme so grave this talk?—
Lord Soulis still thy lance
For lady-love in rest is broke—
I marvel in what tourney-shock,
Was marr'd thy courser's prance—
Nay, frown not; sooth 'twere wholesome sight,
For mad-cap stripling's teaching ——
When home thou cam'st, his muddy plight,
And thine trust me, mine errant knight,
Surpass my utmost preaching!"
———To this with keen eye dark and flashing,
Lips curl'd and prest and bit,
Soulis (with teeth in anger gnashing,
[illegible] board the brimming goblet dashing,
[illegible] eyebrows knit)
[illegible] wrong'st thy clerkship prelate mine;
[illegible] hath sounded,
[illegible] and wine;
[illegible] shine,
[illegible]

'Midst swords, fallen goblets, wreck, and rout,
How fares our harper?———gone!)
Then who an Haselrig sets foot,
And who, with dirk against the throat,
In thrilling cry, doth utter out,
"———Remember Marion!"

———A warrior stranger at the feast,
And I must deem no welcome guest,
Else why those frowning brows?——
Tho' one, to all, forth flies his blade,
And Mary! by the gaps it made,
This seem'd a feast, his heart to glad,
So sure——so sound his blows!
Well fought the knight, and quicker fell
His arm, when as by magic spell,
The Southron nobles gaz'd;
For, from the outer guard came yell,
And clash on clash of armour fell,
And nearer yet and nearer still,
Ecstatic bursts of triumph swell,
And bright the beacon blaz'd.
Its ruddy flame gave ghastly glance
O'er wounded, dying, and the dead.———
O'er scatter'd plume, and shaftless lance
Retreat the foil'd——as swift advance
The foes whose face they fled.

The stranger-knight like harvest swain,
When reaping ripe—full-blossom'd grain,
Or maiden in her rosy bowers,
Who snips the dew-besprinkled flowers,
Deals death in every stroke;
But now so near, so very nigh,
Hark! hark the Slogan's gore-fraught cry!
"——Dead Marion, Death or victory!"
With that, the gate is broke.

The heavy rush bears to the wall,
Both Earl and Squire and Knight,
Blows in confusion, flash and fall;
For still the Southrons fight;
But they turn, only as in brooks,
The otter bites against the spear,
And churns his teeth as round he looks,
No sedge, no pool, no burrow near.—
They fight and fly but I (tho' well
I love my native land) [illegible]
That fear had [illegible]
And death [illegible]

Just [illegible]
An [illegible]

[illegible] pair

Nor deem by this, in aught debas'd
Your knightly rank and state;
For by the sword of him who made
Me knight on Larg's red field,
More gallant foes knight never had;
More brave I ne'er beheld;
But English nobles, by the faith
Of Knighthood, ye must swear,
Ye nor your vassals, hence till death,
To work again poor Scotland scathe;
Ne'er wet again her hearths with blood
Ye swear, So help ye God!"

No place is this, my merry men,
To bide our deed's renown;
Full many a rood must stretch between
Us and this goodly town,———
Some friendly cavern's mass must spread———
Our limbs will ask no dainty bed
What time we lay them down.

Far must we be, my merry men,
Ere with eve's dew the leaf be wet,
And far into the green wood glen
Ere by morn's sun that dew be lit!

To horse! to horse! the deed we've done
Will make King Edward's colour start,
Tho' he had on his rubied crown,
And sat upon the chair of Scone,——
Tho' haught, and high his heart!

To horse, the bugle's silver note
Hath sung, and all have cross'd the moat,
And ne'er did truer hearts or hands
Obey a truer chief's commands.

BLIND HARRY.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D AUGUST 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 226 of 1826.—The following promotion is sanctioned.

24th Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. N. Ramsay to be Lieutenant vice Allen deceased,—Date of rank 2d April 1826.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1826.

No 227 of 1826.—Lieutenant William Sterling, of the 17th Regiment N. I., a cadet of the season 1810, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the 24th ultimo,

No. 228 of 1826.—Lieutenant Neil Campbell, of the 11th Regiment N. I. and assistant in the Deccan Survey Department, is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Pringle; ——Date of appointment 12th July 1826.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1826.

No. 229 of 1826.—Lieutenant W. N. F. Smee, of the 6th Regiment N. I. and Assistant of the 2d class of the Deccan Survey Department, is appointed an Assistant of the 1st class in that Department, from the 19th of February last.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1826.

No. 230 of 1826.—Captain W. Shaw, of the 18th Regiment Madras N. I, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

No. 231 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bazar at Kaira, Surat, and the Southern Concan, Deesa and Raicote, be respectively placed under the Majors of Brigade and Line Adjutants at those stations.

No. 232 of 1826.—The following promotions are sanctioned.

14th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. P. LeMessurier to be Captain, and Ensign J. Burrowes to be Lieutenant, in succession to Innerarity deceased,—Date of rank 23d July 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta 30 days 105 S'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras, 31 days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

We are still without any arrival from England, though, if we had our usual good luck, we ought to have direct intelligence from that quarter to the beginning of May.

The H. C. Cruizer Antelope, sailed for Ceylon and Penang on Wednesday last. Sir Hudson Lowe, and Captains De Lancey and Stannus, proceeded as passengers on her to Ceylon.

The French Ship *Fils de France*, which left Nantz on the 9th of April, and which has arrived at Calcutta, has brought the following heads of intelligence.

"The King of England has been seriously indisposed, but is recovered.

"The King of Portugal was visited on the 4th of March by an apoplectic attack, and news was issued of His Majesty's dissolution on the 10th of March at 6 o'clock in the evening. At the departure of the Courier with this information, the Princess Isabella Maria, the King's eldest daughter, exercised the Regency. Lisbon was tranquil. It has been announced to us on good authority that regard being had to the very delicate circumstances in which the Kingdom and Royal Family of Portugal are placed by the demise of the Crown and complex entangle- [illegible] Don Pedro, the existing Regency is to [illegible] sometime, supported by the influ- [illegible] British and French Governments, [illegible] requisite, the Queen's and the [illegible] as a strong Squadron of Eng- [illegible] been gradually collecting [illegible] it now remains, and where [illegible] ire the necessary confidence [illegible] Ministers against all op-

[illegible] urham expired this morn- [illegible] his residence in Ca- [illegible] age of 92. From his [illegible] richest Bishopric in the [illegible] sessed of an immense [illegible] hich will, it is expected,

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBA[illegible]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

4th.---" In having addressed to Captain Currie, Major of Brigade, on the 21st, 22d and 28th days of December 1825, three official letters, containing language highly disrespectful and insubordinate.

" *Barrackpore, 5th January* 1826."

Additional Charge.---" Highly insubordinate conduct in refusing to give up his sword to Captain Currie, Major of Brigade, when that officer was sent to place him (Ensign King) in arrest, on the 4th day of January 1826; and for telling Captain Currie, that he would give up his sword to no man, unless taken from him by force, although the Major of Brigade explained to him the necessity and propriety of conforming to the custom practised on similar occasions.

" *Barrackpore, 4th January*, 1826."

Second Additional Charge.---" For highly contumacious conduct in addressing a letter to the Major of Brigade under date the 5th January, in reply to a communication from that officer, conveying to Ensign King, Brigadier O'Halloran's permission to leave his quarters for the purpose of taking exercise, in which letter he (Ensign King) declares, that he will, should he think fit, go to public parties (which in the Major of Brigade's communication he was expressly forbidden to do) and that he does not conceive himself under any sort of restraint."

" *Barrackpore, 9th January* 1826."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.---" The Court, having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion, that Ensign John Dashwood King, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, is not guilty of the first charge, and not guilty of the second charge---of both of which they do honorably acquit him.

Guilty of the third charge.

Guilty of the fourth charge, excepting the letter dated the 22d day of December 1825.

Guilty of the first additional charge.

Guilty of the second additional charge.

Sentence.,---" The Court, having found Ensign John Dashwood King, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, guilty to the degree specified, do sentence him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the space of (6) calendar months.

" The Court cannot refrain from expressing their regret, that a guard should have been placed at Ensign King's house, and after weighing attentively the evidence before them, they cannot admit the expediency of adopting so severe a measure. They are also much concerned to remark the humiliating restrictions imposed upon Ensign King, by the guard, for several hours."

Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General.*
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

Had not the Commander in Chief determined to remit the punishment awarded against Ensign King, he would have considered it necessary to order a revision of this sentence, it being perfectly inconsistent with the situation of the prisoner, who, labouring under pecuniary difficulties, would by its being carried into effect have had his embarrassments increased, and consequently deprived of the possibility of that reformation, which by their verdict it ought to have been the object of the Court to stimulate.

The Commander in Chief fully concurs in the honorable acquittal of the prisoner on the 1st and 3d charges, as well as in the remarks of the Court respecting the guard placed on the prisoner's quarters. His Lordship considers the restraint imposed upon Ensign King, by placing a guard over his house without any communication with him as to the nature of its duties, was quite uncalled for and improper. To the irritating harshness of this measure, must be ascribed the highly unmilitary correspondence into which that young officer was drawn, and which might have been forgiven in consideration of his youth and ignorance of the customs of the service.

The Commander in Chief cannot but consider the 3d charge as totally irrelevant.---Ensign King had by his absence from the Civil Court to which he had been summoned, become liable to a penalty (the loss of his cause) which the Court had inflicted: he could not therefore be considered as subject to a second punishment for the military offence.

His Excellency further thinks it necessary to declare his decided disapprobation of a system which appears to have obtained in this case, of uniting a number of charges, each separately considered venial or trifling, to form grounds for bringing an officer to a court martial, which should only be resorted to in extreme cases.

The Commander in Chief now remits the punishment awarded Ensign King, trusting that his good sense will shew him the necessity of evincing by his future conduct, that the contrition he has expressed is sincere, and that the clemency shewn him has not been misplaced.

The prisoner to be released, and directed to join his Corps.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adjt. General of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS, ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th July, 1826.

There being a chief medical officer of His Majesty's Service at each of the Presidencies in India, it is the Commander in Chief's desire that every officer of his Majesty's army applying for a certificate of ill health upon which leave of absence out of India may be required, is to appear before a Board of Medical Officers, of which the Inspector of Hospitals of the King's army in India may preside at this Presidency, and either of the Deputies at Madras, or Bombay; and that sick leave of absence to quit India may not be given excepting upon the certificate of one of these officers.

In the case of unavoidable absence of either of these medical gentlemen, the examination of, and certificate to, any of His Majesty's officers will be conducted and granted as heretofore.

The same rule is to apply to the invaliding of soldiers of His Majesty's Army: the Inspector of Hospitals at Head Quarters, and either of the Deputies at the other Presidencies, always presiding at Boards assembled for such duty, half the members for which being of His Majesty's Service.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Layard, of the 14th Regiment, in General Order of the 24th February last, is extended from the 20th June to the date of that officer's embarkation for England.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th July, 1826.

It having been represented to the Commander in Chief, that the service has suffered from the too careless admission into corps remaining in this country of volunteers from the regiments ordered home; His Lordship accordingly directs, that no non-commissioned officer or soldier be allowed to transfer his services from one corps to another, whose constitution is not perfectly sound, or who may have suffered from visceral complaints, especially those of the liver, spleen, or chylopectic organs, during his residence in this country. The surgeon of the regiment from which a non-commissioned officer or private volunteers, must therefore give his certificate of the man's perfect soundness, to the entire satisfaction of the surgeon of the corps into which he is to enter, and the latter, as well as the medical officers who may be appointed for the examination of volunteers, must certify accordingly.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 2d June 1823:

31st Foot---Lieutenant George Baldwin.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence for the period specified:

13th Dragoons---Captain Taylor, from 27th August 1826, to the 26th February 1827, to proceed to China or Penang, on medical certificate.

13th Light Infantry---Ensign Hayes, to England, for two years, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

38th Foot---Lieutenant Johnston, for one month, from the 13th instant, to remain at the Presidency on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Urmston, 38th Regiment, in General Order of the 30th ultimo, is to commence from the 20th August, instead of the 15th July, as therein stated.

The following transfers are sanctioned:

Private James Coulon, from the 11th to the 16th Dragoons, vice George Adams, from the latter to the former corps.

A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Genl. of His Majesty's Forces in India.

THE Steam Packet, the *Enterprize*, has been obliged to return to town, in consequence of her having run a-ground off Mornington point, in accident attributable, we understand, to the shifting of the buoy by the effect of the current: on her way up she came in contact with the bank, and broke her rudder. Independent of this, it is not supposed that she has received much damage, but the divers attached to the survey, having reported some of the copper to be knocked off the bottom, it has been determined to send her into dock for examination. She is to go into Mr. Vrignon's dock, the gates of the Kidderpore dock not being broad enough to admit her: she is not expected to be in dock more than a tide.

The *Hercules*, from Rangoon the 11th June, and Cheduba the 2d July, arrived on Thursday. At Rangoon the payment of the second contribution had commenced, and was in regular progress, and preparations were actively making for the departure of the British Troops.

[*Govt. Gaz. July* 17.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR.—The most active preparations are making for the departure of our Governor General for the Upper Provinces; and it is said, he is positively determined to start by the first of next month: this, considering that the fleet will consist of about 1,500 boats, will require no small degree of exertion. However, many hands make light work, and where there's no want of money, there's seldom any want of the means to effect whatever is within the reach of human exertion. We hear that his Lordship purposes proceeding much higher up than his predecessors—and that it is probable his absence from the seat of Government will be protracted for nearly two years. The news of this intended tour has already put the Mofussilites on the *qui vive*—and we are inclined to think that a little stimulus of this kind does them no harm, and if it could be applied more frequently and in another form, that of a periodical Commission on a tour of inspection into the mode in which the Honorable Company's Servants in the remote provinces discharge their duties—the lieges black and white in the interior would be no losers by the measure.---*Beng. Chron.*

We subjoin an extract of a letter, and merely add, that there have been comfortable barracks built at Sandaway, where our correspondent states the troops are in good health: the deduction is evident.

" CHEDUBAH, JUNE 30, 1826 --- Since the 8th or 9th of last month, the 2d European Regt. has been in a very sickly state indeed. At present there is hardly a man out of hospital, and on which account the dead are conveyed to the place of interment in the Qr.-Master's bullock carts, without which, the Regiment would not be able to furnish a carrying-party for more than *one* corpse, even if for that. About the middle of this month one of the Subalterns read the service over *ten* in *one* day, four in the morning and six in the evening. Since the 1st of last month the Regt. has lost 126 men, 84 of which number have been burried since the 1st instant.

" The present strength including drummers, &c. amounts to about 283. The loss since leaving Calcutta comes to 165---I suppose you know that the 2d European Regt. has only *five* Companies.

" Nearly all the Officers have been laid up with the fever. The Regt. has been ordered to Bengal---which they expect to reach by the end of next month. The shipping for their conveyance will, in all probability, be here by the 10th proximo,

" The brig *William* came in here the day before yesterday, I believe.

" The Troops at Sandaway are, I hear, very healthy; those at Ramree and Amherst Island, are rather sickly. "

[*Beng. Hurk. July* 15.

The beginning of August is fixed for the departure of the Right Honourable the Governor General for the Upper Provinces. We hear preparations are making on a grand scale for his Lordship's Tour; and several of the Public Departments with their heads are to accompany the Governor General. We have not learned whether his Lordship's Tour has in view any great political ends; or is merely one of those visitations of the Upper Provinces, which almost every Governor General during his administration is expected to undertake.

At the sale of Honourable Company's Malwah Opium, which took place on Saturday at the Exchange Rooms, 15,00 chests were disposed of—the average price was Ss. 1,418—the highest being 1515—the lowest 1355.

Accounts from the Indigo districts of lower Bengal continue gloomy, and the watery prospect, so destructive to the hopes of the Planter, is said to be daily including a wider and a wider range. In the Upper Provinces things wear a more favourable aspect, and promise a crop, falling short indeed of the last, but not in the same ruinous proportion, as that in Bengal.

[*John Bull, July* 17.

Maha Rajah Runjit Singh, after visiting several parts of Lahore encamped in Rambaug in Amritsur on the 6th of June. For five days the chiefs and the Vakeels, who were in company with the Maha Rajah, made their respective representations, according to which proper orders were issued. It appeared from the despatch of the commander of the Fort of Durbund that the army which was stationed in that place had marched to Peshawer, and agreeably to the report of the commander of the Fort of Atek, Hewin Singh Soobadar was ordered to march to Atek with one Regiment. On the 7th the Agent of Khosaul Singh represented that it was known by a private letter that Yar Mohamed Khawn, ruler of Peshawer, had cited before him Hakim Pendadar Khawn, and that his employer (Khosaul Sing) had written [illegible] he was the chief of Maha Ra[illegible] had sent an army from Peshawer to [illegible] dadar Khawn. The Maha Rajah ord[illegible] *wannah* to be forwarded to the Hakim [illegible] Khawn, desiring him to remain satisfied, an[illegible] to move from his own station, as, if he found [illegible] had occasion for more troops, he could send for them to the fortress of Atek.—*Jami Jahan Namah.*

[*Beng. Hurk. July* 17.

On Monday last, we learn, it was made a Rule of the Supreme Court, that no Writ of Capias should be henceforth issued, unless a certificate was tendered by one of the Attorneys, stating that he had made personal enquiries into the case, and believed the debt to be a just one, and that the Attorney of the Plaintiff should attend personally, to answer any questions put to him, for the satisfaction of the Court.

[*Govt. Gazt. July* 20.

A curious case occurred on Wednesday last in the Supreme Court, in which a native, Baboo Goopeenauth, was the plaintiff, and a person of the name of Charles Maclean Pratt was the defendant. The action was brought on a bill of exchange, drawn by the defendant and his partner on Messrs. Palmer and Co. and indorsed to the plaintiff. The bill had been protested for non-acceptance.

The defence set up, was, that the defendant was not a British subject, and consequently not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The plaintiff proved, however, that written applications had been made in February 1825 to Government through the head of the Judicial Department by the defendant, who had represented himself as an *Englishman born*, and on the other hand there were his own verbal declarations to two different witnesses that he was an American citizen, and these witnesses also expressed their *own belief* that he was an American; that belief, however, was chiefly founded on his own declarations, and on his associating with Americans.

There was another technical objection taken, which was also overruled:---

" The Chief Justice ruled, that the jurisdiction was sufficiently proved on two grounds:---

1st.---That though any admission of a party was evidence against himself, yet it was clear that his own declarations could not be made evidence for himself.

2d.---That upon ground of public policy, a person should not be allowed to set up his own fraud and falsehood as a defence. It was clear that he had been permitted to go up the country, on his own representation that he was a subject of Great Britain, and he should not be permitted now to deny the fact he had then asserted, for the purpose of defeating a clear claim. It was not, besides, a light matter, for if this person were now permitted to prove himself an American citizen, he would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as the law now stood, since he was not a resident of Calcutta, and it might be a matter of doubt, whether he would be subject to the Jurisdiction of the Moofussil Courts, and thus the most serious inconveniences might arise, and it was no doubt a sense of this that made the government of this country cautious how they admitted foreigners up the country."

The course of defence in this case, we may be permitted to observe, was much more according to law than morality. It is not often that we see, even in Courts of Justice, a man relying as a defence upon the proof that he has asserted a deliberate untruth, and we briefly report the case, for the public information, and not without the hope that it may attract that notice in the proper quarter, to which it seems richly entitled.

We are no friends to narrow systems of exclusion, but with regard to foreigners some restriction is clearly necessary, and the Government of the country cannot well be too cautious in admitting men, who, while they receive here all the protection, and enjoy all, nay, more than all, the privileges which Britons enjoy, are, as it would seem, a kind of wholesale outlaws, with unlimited power to commit unpunishable mischief, unpunishable at least, except by *transmission.*

[*John Bull, July* 21.

" The Duke of Wellington, we are informed by a Correspondent, has been granted the place of the Minister of Aspanages as his residence in St. Petersburgh, and the highest honours, such as are due to his rank and reputation, are universally paid him. The object of his mission to Russia is of course variously conjectured by eminent Newspaper Statesmen; but as we have not any surer method of discovering Cabinet secrets than they have, we shall not imitate their example in making vague conjectures, which could neither be verified nor contradicted with certainty. We some days ago informed our readers, that the Emperor Nicho-

[redacted] out
[redacted]tent in
[redacted] believe,
[redacted] chance that
[redacted]r in Europe.
[redacted], what effect it
[redacted]s of Russia is but
[redacted] The Duke of Wel-
[redacted]e bearer of the resolu-
[redacted]h Cabinet on these sub-
[redacted]ever they are, we may be tole-
they are pacific.—(REPRESEN-
[redacted]aligani's' Messenger. March 25.
[John Bull, July 22.

MAHA RAJAH RUNJIT SINGH.---Maha Rajah Runjit Singh remained at Amritsur till 14th of June. An envoy from the chief of Sindh presented to the Maha Rajah, a packet of letters from his employer, and stated, that he had heard from individuals, who lately arrived from Peshawer, that the army stationed at that place were well sheltered and supplied with conveniencies. The purveyors in that place were ordered, first to supply bread and other necessaries, sufficient for the use of the army, after which, they were to sell whatever was left in the Bazar.

An *aurjee* of the keeper of Khyrabad Fortress reported, that the people at *Gurh Bulozean* were ready to point out the buried treasures, but they could not venture to dig them up without his Highness's command. The Maha Rajah, in answer to the proposal, ordered them to wait the arrival of the brother of the Governor of Fort Atek.

An European presented the Maha Rajah with a fine Telescope, valued at 900 Rs. and declared that from the top of a Fort a man at a distance of 5 coss could be seen with the assistance of the instrument.

The Vakeel of Yar Mohamed Khawn, ruler of Peshawer having received written instructions from his employer, represented to the Maha Rajah that Mahomed Khawn had not as yet received any answer to the letter which he formerly presented from his employer. His Highness replied that it required none, as his master, by the counsel of his officers, were collecting an army and making extensive preparations to oppose his Highness.

SIR C. T. METCALFE.---We are given to understand by the Aukhbars of the 26th of June, that the Honorable Sir C. T. Metcalfe, had accepted a present of an elephant with a silver litter, two horses with their trappings, from Sirdar Futteh Singh. He ordered the two Horses and other things sent by Runjit Singh should be despatched to Calcutta, and directed that a new boat should be procured for the purpose. A letter from Doorjun Saul of Bhurtpore had been received, representing, that he had received repeated orders from Government to send for his mother from Delhi; which he could not do as it was with difficulty he defrayed even his own private expences, and that his poverty had obliged him to send his son to Delhi. Maudhoo Sing of Bhurtpore, after giving an account of his difficulties, also stated, that if he was ordered, he would give up all other expenses, and keep only one horse and a servant, for he was in no way connected with his mother or brother, but with Government. Sir C. T. Metcalfe consoled him, and said there was no necessity for decreasing his establishment. One day Bhurdeo Singh said, that the affairs of Bhurtpore were not properly administered by the Maha Ranee, when Newab Futta Ollah Beg Khan, observed, that the state had much better be governed wholly by the English resident, to which Sir Charles replied, that the British power were not inclined to interfere in the Government of the Province,---*Jami Jahan Numah.*

[*Beng. Hurk. July 22.*

English News.

THE NEW TIMES,—MARCH 9.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

On Tuesday, a most respectable Meeting of the Shareholders of the Thames Tunnel Company, took place at the City of London Tavern. W. Smith, Esq M. P. in the Chair.

The *Chairman* stated, that it was now eleven months since a Meeting of the proprietors was held, and that, since that time, a Special Meeting had been called, and the objects of the Company were fully explained, the Minutes of which Meeting should be read, and also the Report, which would shew the proceedings that had been adopted. If there were any matter in the Report which was objectionable, it was the duty of any Proprietor to make his remarks, and he then moved that the Minutes of the last Meeting be read.

The Secretary then read the Minutes and Report, of which the following is the substance:

"On the 2d of March last, was laid the foundation of a circular brick tower, of 50 feet diameter, 40 feet in height, and three feet in thickness. This tower was gradually undermined and sunk until it rested on clay; a wall was then built from beneath to meet the kirb on which it stood, till, from the depth of 64 feet, the shaft was completed, and a well formed, 17 feet deep, and 25 feet diameter, in the centre of the area, to form as a receptacle for any water that might at any time casually collect in the works, and which always brings it under the command of the steam-engine pumps.

"The breaking through the shaft, and commencing the tunnel, were always looked forward to as among the greatest difficulties we should have to encounter. Such had, in fact, arisen, but by skill and industry they have been surmounted as they arose; the tunnel has been safely carried through, and closely and effectually united with the wall of the shaft; the arches, and foot and carriage ways, have been commenced, and the iron machine invented by Mr. Brunel, that the workmen might have security and confidence while at work, is already 33½ feet in advance from its first position in the shaft, and it is closely followed up by strong brick work in Roman cement.

"The Proprietors will observe, that the directors have received 61,402*l.* of which have been expended 57,200*l.*, leaving a balance of 4,202*l.* The progress of this important work having in these its early stages been necessarily slow, the Directors have been enabled to delay their fourth call till now, when six months have elapsed since the last; but the demand for purchases, and current expenses, renders it necessary to apply for the present call of 5*l.* per share, to be paid on the 21st inst.

"Of the 4,000 shares, 3,600 have been paid up, and steps are in progress relating to 160 shares. The small remainder were subscribed for chiefly by persons on speculation, who have appeared unable to meet the calls; but the changes which have taken place in the proprietary, seem, on the whole, highly advantageous to the respectability of the Company.

E. P. Adams, Esq. entered at some length on the importance of the undertaking, and the superior and masterly manner in which the shaft had been sunk. He expressed himself satisfied with the progress already made, the machinery being new to the workmen. He then passed a high panegyric upon the character of the engineer, and expressed his entire confidence in the Directors. He concluded by moving, that the Report just read should be received and entered on the Minutes, which was carried.

The accounts were then read, and were audited by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M. P., and John Somerville, Esq.

A Shareholder moved, that the accounts just read be passed, which was seconded, and passed unanimously.

After some routine business the Meeting broke up, having first voted thanks to the Chairman.

LENT ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.—KINGSTON, MARCH 15.

The King on the Prosecution of Wm. Kenrick, Esq. v. Wm. Crawford, Esq.

This was an indictment against the defendant, a Magistrate of the county of Surrey, for assaulting Wm. Kenrick, Esq. also a Magistrate of the same country, and one of the Welch Judges. The defendant pleaded not guilty. This was a case of considerable excitement in the county.

Before the case was opened, Mr. Baron Graham kindly proposed some mode of compromising the prosecution by private arrangement, but without success.

Mr. Bolland (with whom was Mr. Gurney) stated the case for the prosecution. The learned Counsel, after giving a general outline of the circumstances of the case, called the following witnesess:—

Wm. Kenrick, Esq., examined—I am a Magistrate of this county. On the 9th of November I attended before —— Burgess, Esq., a Magistrate, and Chairman of the Reigate division, for the purpose of hearing certain informations on the Game Laws, lodged by Mr. Crawford against my servant, James Beale, for killing game without a qualification. The Petty Sessions were held at Dorking. When the first information was called on, I requested that the summons might be proved before Beale was called upon to appear. Mr. Burgess said, "Why so?—you did not require this to be done on a former day." To which I replied, that the occasion did not then require it; but it does now." Mr. Crawford then said, "Why quibble—why give this trouble?" I believe those were the words. My answer then was, "Your summonses were then in time; but they are now out of time, and that is the objection." Mr. Crawford then said, "Never mind, I'll prove the summons;" and added, "a pretty lawyer-like objection," and I believe he used the word pettyfogger. The summons was then proved, and the objection was over-ruled by Mr. Burgess. The examination of the witnesses then proceeded, and, I think, the next cause of irritation arose from my asking whether Mr. Crawford had any property in the parish or manor of Broon? Mr. Crawford objected to the question, but Mr. Burgess allowed it to be put. The object of my question was to prove the character of the information, and I observed, that as I considered Mr. Crawford had no property in the parish, I thought his interference was most impertinent and officious. He had laid six informations against Beale and another person. Mr. Crawford desired me to make an apology for the use of the word "impertinent." On a former day I had used the same word, and had apologised for it; but I refused apologising for it now, stating as my reason for the refusal, that I had proved he had no property within the parish or manor, and not twenty acres within the county, as the witness then under examination had stated, and as I believed, Mr. Crawford then stated to Mr. Burgess, that he (Mr. C.) had not been treated like a gentleman. I think Mr. Burgess made no reply, but I am not sure. I told Mr. Crawford, that he was there as an informer, and as an informer I should treat him. He then appealed again to Mr. Burgess for protection. Mr. Burgess, addressing himself to me, said, "Mr. Crawford is styled Esquire in the informations." To this I replied, "That if gentlemen descend from their stations, and assume other characters, they should be treated as the characters they assume. If Mr. Crawford assumes another character, I shall treat him in the character he assumes." I instanced several persons who had assumed the characters of coachmen and the keepers of gaminghouses. I believe I mentioned other characters, but I do not immediately recollect. I said, "Mr. C. has laid six informations---he is here as an informer, and as an informer I shall treat him." Mr. Crawford again applied to Mr. Burgess for protection, and said, if he did not protect him, he should take the law into his own hands, which he knew how to do; and added words, which I distinctly understood to amount to a challenge. That was the impression the words made on my mind. I made no reply at all; at least I do not recollect that I did. Mr. Crawford then asked me, if I meant to apply to him the characters I had before-mentioned? I said, I did not. He repeated his question two or three times; I said, "you put it on, not I. If you take what I say to yourself, you put on, not I." I don't recollect any thing to irritate either of us for some little time after that. There might have been; if there was I don't recollect it. Another witness was examined by Mr. Crawford, and when I cross-examined him, he proved that he saw Mr. C. shooting over his farm and riding through his standing corn. Mr. Crawford said, this was not the fact. I told him he was contradicting his own witness, and that I could not permit him to do so, for he well knew that I had seen him myself on my own standing corn, and over Mr. Howard's also. He then said, it was not so. I said I had seen him myself two or three times, and that nine of my workmen had informed me of the same thing. He then said, "Do you mean to contradict me?" I said, I did. I had just got up from my chair at that time, and went to another corner of the room. As I turned round, he threatened to turn me out of the room; to which I said, "Hear, hear!" or something of that kind. He then caught up the poker in his hand, and I thought he was going to strike me with it. I said, "Take care: be on your guard what you are about." I think he again threatened to turn me out of the room; but I am not sure of that. I then said, I should not be bullied by him, or any other bully. I added some other expression which I don't recollect. I have been since told that I said, in addition, "or by the spawn of a gaming-house." I don't believe that I made use of that expression. My reason for thinking so is, because I am conscious of the impropriety of reflecting upon any man's birth or parentage. I have no doubt whatever that I did make use of some other offensive expression, but not that. I don't recollect any thing farther till after the trial of the first information, which was dismissed. The hearing of the second information did not proceed immediately. Nothing irritating proceeded from the one side or the other for about an hour or two. The whole proceeding lasted from eleven until half-past four. When the second information was called on, I did not wish to dispute any thing which Mr. Crawford could prove. On that information a conviction took place. As soon as the business was over, I went out to call for my carriage. When I returned, I found Mr. Burgess proceeding on an information for an assault against some third person. I offered to assist Mr. Burgess in the hearing, as I was a Magistrate for the same Hundred. I waited about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, but the parties did not appear. I was not aware that Mr. Crawford was in the room at this time, until he advanced towards me from the window to the fire place, where I was standing. He then told me he wished to have some conversation with me, in terms of conciliation. To this I answered, that I wished to have no conversation with him, of any kind whatever. He then said, that in consequence of what had passed that day a friend of his would wait upon me, and would I allow him to do so at my house? I replied, "If I am to understand you, you mean to challenge me, I shall take no notice of it, but refer you to the Court of King's Bench." He then struck me a violent blow on the face, which knocked me completely down, at least so far as the wall would let me fall; and said, "Take that, coward!" and ran out of the room. He was brought back, and bound over to the last Assizes, and I was bound over to prosecute.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Taddy.---I have been at the Bar; I am a Magistrate of this county, and one of his Majesty's Justices for North Wales. I did not attend before Mr. Burgess as Counsel, nor as a gentleman, nor in my judicial capacity. I was aware that in proceedings before Justices none were allowed to be present but the parties, and I asked Mr. Burgess leave to attend before him to assist Beale as my servant. I believe Mr. Crawford asked me if I would be his Counsel. I said I had left the Bar, and I could not: I was attending principally to assist Beale as my servant; I was not attending judicially, nor did I consider myself as his Counsel. I was attending merely to protect my own servant, and to give him every assistance in my power. Beale was my gamekeeper; but I don't think he was out more than four times during the season. I don't recollect claiming to be heard as a British advocate; I might claim to be heard as an advocate, but not as a British advocate; nor did I make use of the words *Welch advocate*. I can't speak with positive certainty, as to the time when Mr. Crawford used the words, "petty-fogging, or lawyer-like objections;" but to the best of my recollection it was after the case was gone into upon the merits. On a former occasion, I had made use of the word "impertinent;" and explained my meaning to be that what was said was *irrelevant*; but on this occasion, I admit that I told Mr. Crawford that I used the word in its broadest and most extensive sense. Mr. Crawford claimed Mr. Burgess's protection two or three times. The last time, I said to Mr. Crawford, "that the spawn of a gambling house is to be treated as the spawn of a gambling house, and not as a gentleman. I will not apply to the Magistrate for protection; I will apply elsewhere." In using the words, "spawn of a gambling house," I added the words "the *bravo* or the *bully* of a gambling house," and that the bully of a gambling house is to be treated as the bully of a gambling house. I said to Mr. Crawford, "you are here, not as a gentleman, but as an informer, and as such I will treat you. If the cap fits you, put it on." In instancing the different characters which some gentlemen assumed, I did not allude, personally, to Mr. Crawford; but when I called him the bully or bravo of a gambling house, I did use those expressions personally, because I had been informed, and believed, and do now believe, that he had been in that situation.

Mr. Baron Graham interposed, and with some expression of astonishment, asked the witness if he really meant to allude personally to Mr. Crawford (a respectable magistrate in the county), when he applied the terms "bully or bravo of a gambling house?"

Mr. Kenrick repeated that he certainly did, and meant now to say that he had been the bully or bravo of a gambling house. He had heard so, and believed the information he had received. (Mr. Crawford started with some indignation, and intimated, by his manner, that the statement was incorrect.)

Cross-examination resumed—I know that Mr. Crawford is a magistrate of the county, and has been so for many years. I did not groan at Mr. Crawford, or bark at him like a dog. I did not say to him "bow! wow! wow?" I have not the least recollection of it. Very likely I might have said so. I will not swear that Mr. Crawford did not threaten to turn me out of the room until he had appealed three times to Mr. Burgess for protection. I did not appear as a witness for Beale; I cross-examined the witness. I did not say that I would apply for a *mandamus* against Mr. Crawford; I said I meant to apply for criminal information. When Mr. Crawford left the room, after striking me, I desired a constable to take him into custody. He immediately said, "I'll come back willingly." He said to me, "Don't come near me," and put himself in a fighting attitude. He squared his arms, but was then at a distance from me. To the best of my recollection I did not cry out when Mr. Crawford was leaving the room, "stop that Hendly Heath informer." I might have said, "stop that blackguard informer;" but I did not say "Hendly Heath." I don't recollect calling him a base informer. I did call him an "impertinent officious informer," and I did not say, "you are here William Crawford, *qui tam*." The expression *qui tam* was used I believe in the course of the day. I have no recollection of Mr. Burgess having interfered in any way; and I confess I was surprised he did not. I have no recollection of his having desired me not to insult Mr. Crawford. I don't recollect Mr. Crawford taking up his hat and saying, "If I am treated in his way, I must leave the room." I never saw him attempt or offer to leave the room.

Mr. George Morrison, clerk to the Magistrates, said he was present on the day in question. As soon as the information was read, Mr. Crawford addressed the presiding Magistrate, and said, that some personal altercation having taken place between Mr. Kenrick and himself on a former examination, he should, on this occasion, carefully abstain from saying any thing personally towards Mr. Kenrick, and he hoped that Mr. Kenrick would act in the same manner towards himself. The business then proceeded. In the course of the examination, Mr. Kenrick invariably spoke of Mr. Crawford as "the informer." Mr. Kenrick objected to the Justices hearing the information until it was shewn that the summons was served within three months from the day when the offence was laid. The Magistrates overruled the objection. Mr. Crawford looked at witness, and, smiling, said to witness,, "Never mind, we will prove the summons; it is a petty-fogging-lawyer objection." This was certainly said in Mr. Kenrick's hearing. After some time had elapsed, Mr. Crawford complained to the Justices, that Mr. Kenrick did not treat him like a gentleman, and he rose with an intention of leaving the room. Mr. K. said, "The spawn of a gambling-house is to be treated like the spawn of a gambling-house---a gentle-

man is to be treated like a gentleman. You are William Crawford, *qui tam*, and as such I will treat you." Mr. Crawford was very much agitated, and asked Mr. Kenrick if he meant to apply that personally to him? Mr. Kenrick said "If the cap fits, you may put it on." He repeated this. Mr. Kenrick said, "I don't apply it to you, but if the cap fits, you may put it on." The Magistrate observed, that such allusions must not be made, but that the business must proceed. No conviction took place on the first information. During the second, the proceedings were not conducted very quietly. The business did not finish till past five. Two hours intervened between the hearing of the first and second informations. After the business was over, Mr. Kenrick went out of the room to look for his servant, and came back again, and began putting up his papers. Mr. Crawford, who had also been out, then entered the room again, and walked up to Mr. Kenrick, and spoke to him in a low tone of voice. Witness was then writing, and heard Mr. Kenrick use the word "impertinent" to Mr. Crawford; upon which Mr. Crawford said, "Then take that, you coward," and with his fist struck Mr. Kenrick a blow on the side of the face. He fell back against the chimney-piece. Mr. Crawford left the room nimbly, but came back again directly, and said to Mr. Burgess, "I am quite at your disposal, Sir."

Mr. Sergeant Taddy addressed the Jury for the defendant.

Mr. Baron Graham charged the Jury, that in point of law they ought to find a verdict against the defendant; although he confessed that the provocation which the defendant had received, amounted almost to a palliation for the act of violence into which he had been betrayed.

The Jury, after considerable hesitation, found the defendant *Guilty*.

Mr. Baron Graham then addressed the defendant, and expressed his regret that he should have occasion to treat a gentleman, of his known character and respectability as a Magistrate, like a criminal. He must say, however, that the provocation he had received greatly excused the breach of the public peace, of which he had been found guilty. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the Court adjudged "That he should pay to the King a fine of Five Pounds and be then discharged."

THE NEW TIMES, March 16.

American and Colonal Steam Navigation Company.

A Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company took place yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment, at the City of London Tavern, Sir Henry Blackwood. K. C. B. in the Chair. The report of the auditors, authenticating the accuracy of the accounts, was read. It expressed, in marked terms, the high opinion which they entertained of the disinterested and honourable conduct of the Directors; the major part of whom had made great pecuniary sacrifices to the preservation of the interests of the Shareholders. One of the items in the accounts they felt themselves bound not to entertain, which was a charge made by Mr. Robert Fullarton, for a sum exceeding 1,000l. which he laid claim to as a remuneration for money expended by him, and the loss which he alleged he had sustained by entering into an engagement with the Directors to become the Commander of the Calpe, which engagement they had not ratified. The report concluded by stating, that the balance in the hands of the bankers to the credit of the Company was 7,412 and the entire sum paid in as deposits 26,800l. After it had been read, an angry discussion arose on some of the minor details, and the responsibility of the Directors. In fact regularity, notwithstanding the exertions of the Chairman, was completely banished, and amid the confusion which took place, it was impossible to ascertain what was the object of discussion. The persons who principally addressed the meeting were a Shareholder, whose name we could not learn, and Mr. Fullarton. The observations of the latter Gentleman went principally to explain the reasonableness of his son's claims, and his having, owing to his connection with the Company, lost a valuable situation, which he estimated at 700l, and which he charged the Company with. These were replied to by the Chairman, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and other Directors, and something like order being restored, the question was put that the auditors' report should be received, which was carried with a few dissentient voices. The next subject for consideration was the report of the Directors, and during its agitations a scene which baffles all description took place. Accusations of falsehood and misrepresentation were unsparingly dealt out, and personalties, if any thing more pointed than on the former meeting, applied to one of the Directors.

Messrs. Fullarton and Gregory spoke at considerable length, the first in exculpation of his being removed, which he observed was not misconduct, but under a clause of the Act, which says, that any Director who absents himself from the Board for a specific time is liable to removal. As to the charge of deteriorating the value of the vessels, the accusation was unfounded, and instead of doing so, he had offered to buy them for 53,000l., which had been refused. He appealed to an Hon. Director present, Captain Beaufort, whether he had not made such an offer to him; whether he had not in fact offered 53,000l, for the vessels!

Captain Beaufort admitted the offer, but denied that Mr. Fullarton had mentioned any specific sum.

Mr. Gregory then claimed the attention of the meeting, and proceeded to exculpate himself from the charges brought against him at the last meeting by one of their Directors, the Right Hon. the Knight of Kerry. He had done his best to promote the interests of the Company, which had to attribute its decline to that Right Hon. Gentleman, and not to him. Had it not been for the advice of that Gentleman, which had been so implicitly relied upon by his brother Directors, it was hardly to be supposed that a Company coming out under such favourable auspices, with a Prince of the Blood for one of its Patrons, would not have had better success; but the conduct of that Gentleman, from whatever motive it might proceed, and he (Mr. Gregory) was far from ascribing it to corrupt motives, had brought them into their situation. The Act of Parliament which he (Mr. Gregory) had drawn, had been impugned. He would beg leave, however, to ask, whether it had not received the sanction of a learned Gentleman present, their standing Counsel. That Gentleman, therefore, was at least equally responsible for its contents.

Mr. Rotch here rose and said, that if he had not been personally alluded to, he certainly should not have risen upon the occasion. It was not his disposition to assist in sinking a drowning man, and from motives of compassion towards a person who had been dismissed from his situation, he had hitherto abstained from making any remarks upon what had fallen from him. But when one of their discarded servants had the impertinence to advance a deliberate falsehood respecting him, and one, which if not contradicted, might be considered an impeachment of his professional character, he could not continue longer silent. So far from the act having been drawn up under his (Mr. Rotch's) inspection, or by his advice, Mr. Gregory departing from the usual rules by which the conduct of solicitors was regulated, had either drawn it up himself or resorted elsewhere for assistance, and had never submitted it to him, until after it had passed through the Commons and gone into the Lords. Then it was, after the Lord Chancellor had objected to some of the clauses, that Mr. Gregory thought proper to bring it to his (Mr. Rotch's) chambers at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, with a request that he would look over the clauses that had been objected to and be ready to attend the final reading of it in the House of Lords at four o'clock on the same day. He (Mr. R.) did read over these clauses, with a view of meeting the objections which had been raised. His attention was solely directed to three clauses, and he disclaimed all further responsibility. Having said thus much in vindication of himself, he did not consider it necessary to say any more. The Meeting would be able to judge of the credibility due to Mr. Gregory's general statements, from his accuracy upon the present occasion.

The Knight of Kerry, said that he had at their former Meeting fully replied to all the assertions made upon that occasion by the two gentlemen, Messrs. Fullarton and Gregory. The question for the shareholders to determine was simply, whether they would receive the report now submitted for their approval by their responsible Directors, or whether they would reject it upon the unsupported and unfounded assertions of these two gentlemen. With respect to the observations which had been directed against him personally by one of these gentlemen, (Mr. Gregory) he treated them with the contempt they merited. The Right Hon. Gentleman was proceeding, when it was intimated by several Shareholders that there was no necessity for any further explanation of his own conduct, or that of the Directors, and the majority of the meeting appearing to be of this opinion, the question for receiving the report was put and carried unanimously.

THE COURIER, March 16.

The second reading of Mr. Martin's Cruel Treatment of Cattle Bill stands for to day, in the House of Commons. We advert to the circumstance, not for the purpose of reiterating those general arguments in favour of this measure which we have so repeatedly urged, but to mention an interesting fact which has come to our knowledge. A lady residing in Edinburgh has sunk two hundred pounds, the interest of which is to be given to some distinguished Clergyman for preaching an annual sermon against cruelty to animals, and subjoin a short account of the first discourse that has been preached on that subject, in consequence of this benevolent appropriation, by the celebrated Dr. Chalmers.

"Yesterday forenoon, (Sunday, March 5), the Rev. Dr. Chalmers preached, in the High Church a sermon, from Proverbs xii, 10. 'A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast,' being the first annual sermon against cruelty to animals. The discourse was distinguished for that powerful eloquence and impressive manner, which characterises the composition and the style of the Rev. Doctor, and was listened to with breathless attention, by a most crowded audience. He took a luminous and comprehensive view of his subject, reprobated the cruelty to which various animals are subjected, to pamper the appetite of the epicure and the sensualist; condemned the sports of the field and the turf, as being the means of blunting that sense of feeling which man could possess to animals subject to his power, and constrasted the cruelty which was exercised by man on the inferior animals, to the beneficence and goodness which mark the character of the Divine Being to the human race. So early as nine o'clock people began to collect round the doors, and at half-past ten, when they were opened, the crowd was immense and the rush very great. The passages were so crowded that it was with considerable difficulty, the Judges and Magistrates got into their seats.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

If the meritorious exertions of Mr. Martin, and the select few who have hitherto supported him, had done nothing more than enlist in the sacred cause of humanity the talents and influence of Dr. Chalmers, and the production of such a discourse as is above referred to, enough would have been accomplished to give a wholesome impulse to the public mind upon this question. We wish the opponents of the measure would meet it fairly upon its general merits. Let those who think so, if there be any who can so think, have manliness enough to avow that it is a thing quite beneath the dignity of legislation, to protect defenceless brutes from aggressive human brutes, we should know at once how to deal with such antagonists. But if they are not prepared to go thus far openly, why attempt it covertly? Why interpose technical objections, and all the artillery of forms to defeat the good, however limited or imperfect, that may be attainable? We are as much attached as any one can be to complete and comprehensive legislations; but we are not so wedded to that attachment, as to reject partial ameliorations. On the contrary, we are disposed to view the latter, in many cases, as the small end of a wedge, merely opening the way for the larger one to follow. We do hope, therefore, that this disingenuous mode of hostility, will not be continued.

After the delivery of the Annual Hunterian Oration at Surgeons' Hall, on the 14th ultimo, by Sir Anthony Carlisle, about two hundred members remained in the theatre under the expectation that some notice would be taken of the late topics of dissent; but the President and his colleagues were allowed to depart with only some slight expressions of disapprobation, accompanied by some cries of "Lawrence for ever." A magnanimous attempt was then made by one member to leave the hall by the front door, but his example not being followed, the whole posse retreated by the back door, in Portugal-street, as heretofore. And such are the squabbles of science!—*Morning Paper.*

NEW COLONY AT NATAL.

Some private letters give a curious account of a settlement lately formed on the South coast of Africa, for the purpose of trading in ivory, by an Englishman, and of the Prince and people in whose country the colony is placed. In consequence of the spirit of enterprise which the examination of Delagoa Bay in 1823, and the early part of 1824, excited several voyages were performed to that part of the continent of Africa by the merchants of the Cape of Good Hope. Among others, Mr. Henry Nourse fitted out a vessel, and as part of her return cargo, she brought a quantity of the hippotami, which had formerly been regarded by the Portuguese and natives as of every trifling value. The sale of Mr. Nourse's cargo, however, discovered that sea horse ivory was worth half as much again as the tusks of the elephant, and since that time it has been in great demand, and better estimated by the Portuguese. This trade being now a little better understood, the merchants associated for a voyage to the coasts of Natal and Fumos, with the view of forming an establishment there. The Salisbury was fitted out for this purpose, freighted at a very great expense and accompanied by Lieut. Francis George Farewell, of his Majesty's navy, one of the proprietors. The vessel being provided with interpreters, passed up the Natal coasts, tried several rivers, and at length entered the port of Natal, which had not been entered by any vessel for, perhaps, half a century before. The voyage was unsuccesful in a commercial point of view, not more than half a ton of ivory being collected; but Lieut. Farewell having attempted to land in a boat at St. Lucie, was upset in the surf, and Jacob, one of the interpreters, who was with him, thinking that by being shipwrecked he was freed from his engagement, made his way to the court of Chaka, King of the Zoolos, or, as the natives of Delagoa Bay call them, Olontontus, where he speedily became a favourite, and by his means Lieut. Farewell opened a communication with that Monarch. The result was an invitation to Lieut. Farewell to make a settlement at Natal, and in the July of 1824 he left the Cape in a schooner of thirty tons, with about twenty persons, being himself and two other gentlemen, a Mr. Fynn, two or three Hottentots, and the rest Dutch or English from the Cape. On the 8th of August following, Chaka executed a grant of land to Lieut. Farewell, including thirty-five or forty miles of coast, and about one hundred miles in breadth, inland. For this grant Lieut. Farewell appears to have paid some consideration in beads, brass, and cloth. The vessel which carried the party of Natal was intended to be constantly employed between the Cape and the colony of Natal, but on her return she was burnt at sea, and all on board perished.

Nothing was heard of the little party of adventurers till nearly a year afterwards, when in May, 1825, the *York*, Lieut. Hawes, visited them, and brought some news of Lieut. Farewell's proceedings. The officer's first care had been to form an establishment, and this was done to the northward of the harbour, close to the watering place. The buildings consisted of three small houses and a few huts made of clay and bushes, and surrounded by a wall of five or six feet high to defend them from the tigers and wolves, which were seen every evening in great numbers. Mr. Farewell was occupied in the construction of a large house, to be secured by a wall six feet high, and three in thickness, with platforms on which to place artillery. The party was healthy, and the soil abundantly productive in grain and vegetables, though, owing to their small numbers, they had not entered upon agricultural pursuits. They had plenty of game and cattle, but were in want of bread and flour. They were on the best terms with the natives, and had the protection of their King Chaka), who seemed to have great respect for Europeans. Three rivers, none of them navigable, cross the settlement. The inhabitants upon it were estimated at 250, of whom 100 were sent by Chaka to protect the establishment. Chaka, having conquered this tract only two years before, had destroyed the greater number of the inhabitants. The harbour is well adapted for vessels not drawing more than nine feet water.

His Majesty's Ship *Lever*, Captain Owen, was the next that touched at Lieut. Farewell's colony. She arrived there on the 13th of September last. An officer on board says, "It does not appear that Mr. Farewell is sufficiently provided to carry on his commerce to any great extent. He has, however, collected about four tons of ivory, much of it from the southern parts. He had a quantity collected near Auts River, to which place Mr. Fynn was gone to convey it to Natal. As every tooth had thus to be transported by land a distance of 80 miles, his traffic must be laborious. The intervention of hostile tribes likewise prevents Lieut. Farewell from attempting a direct communication with our old colony. But Chaka, understanding this and affecting a great regard for the English, has determined on an expedition against all the Kaffrees of the frontier, of whom this extraordinary savage says he will not leave one man alive.—Mr. Fynn and the English of the party have adopted the Kaffree costume (a skin, merely round the waist), but Lieut. Farewell retained his English dress."

To MALACHI MALAGROWTHER, ESQ.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR COUSIN, I shall now proceed to consider what I take to be the great object, as it certainly was the immediate motive, of your publication; I mean the intention of the Government to endeavour to introduce a metalic currency in lieu of the small notes which now circulate in Scotland, t the exclusion of all gold coin.

You profess to have no skill in the theories of currency and credit, and you beg leave to consider the question in a purely *practical* view. I pretend to as little proficiency in that most abstruse science, and am as willing as you can be to consider it as a *practical* question: but I fear that we differ as to the meaning of the word *practical*. I think I can see that by a *practical* view, you really mean a view *narrowed* to the present and momentary state of things, and excluding all consideration of what has passed elsewhere, and of what may, at any future moment, occur in Scotland itself; and this I take to be the great error of those who call themselves *practical* men. They confine their observations to the *local spot* and the *present* day. He who thinks of *to-morrow* they call a *theorist*; if he looks to the next month he is a *speculatist*, but if he attempts to legislate for a year or two in advance he is deemed a perfect *visionary*; or, perhaps—the most injurious term the wit of the *practicals* can devise—even a *philosopher!*

But to proceed to our discussion—

I fear that in the every first line of your observations on this part of your subject you have fallen into a mishap, one of the most unlucky which could occur to a *practical* man—namely, a complete mistake as to the *matter of fact* on which you propose to lecture, which is, as you state it:—

"The business of extending to Scotland the provisions of the Bill, prohibiting the issue of notes under 5l. in *six months after the regulation shall be adopted in England.*"

And in a subsequent passage, you imply, that the effect on Scotland was, *as first* intended to be, *immediate*.

"Lord Lauderdale," you say, "almost alone interfered, and to his infinite honour, procured a *delay of six months* in the extension of this Act—a sort of reprieve from the Southern *jougs*."

Where you have found all those propositions, or any thing like them, I cannot guess. I live nearer to the seat of Government, and I never heard—never read of them. No human being, to my knowledge, except Malachi Malagrowther, has ever mentioned six, or any number of months. Lord Lauderdale's *infinite honour* must, therefore, stand on some other pedestal. The most that I can learn that his Lordship did, was to give Lord Liverpool an opportunity of removing some of these misapprehensions, which, as the progress of truth is slow, were, I see, still in full force in Scotland at the date of your letter. The sum of what I can discover to have been said was, that measures would be brought forward hereafter for Ireland and Scotland, with *such limits at to time* as the *very different* positions of these countries from that of England might seem to require.

On this false scent, however, you run the rest of your course; but, at the conclusion of your letter, I find, to my utter surprize, the following postscript,—

"Since writing these hasty thoughts, I hear it reported that we are to have an extension of our precarious reprieve, and that our *six months* are to be extended to *six years*."

This postscript so alters the state of the case, so answers all the charges of *hasty* resolutions, *violent* changes, and *precipitate* attempts at assimilation, that I only wonder that, instead of adding such an explanation, you did not throw the letter itself into the fire; or that at least, you did not imitate the candour of the writer of the story of my grandfather "*Waverley*," who honestly entitles the last chapter of his work, "*A Postscript which should have been a Preface.*"

I have heard of a worthy Highland Gentleman, who having a favourite servant dangerously ill, sat down to write to the surgeon of the next town to desire his immediate attendance; but as the Laird was no very expert penman, the poor patient happened to die during the concoction of the epistle. This event, of course, so changed the state of the case, that our intelligent friend thought right to add a postscript to say "Donald is dead, and you need not come;" and with this well considered misnomer, a messenger was dispatched to the Doctor's residence, which luckily happened not to be above 20 miles off.

But, without dwelling further on the erroneous statement of your letter, and the inaccurate explanation of the postscript, let us suppose, as is I believe the fact, that the Government never for a moment contemplated any change with regard to Scotland, either *immediate*, or *within six months*, but merely expressed an opinion that some such measure as that which is to come into effect in England in three years, may be advantageous to Scotland at the end of six or seven. What then becomes of your favourite quotation of "experimentum in corpore vili," when it is clear that the *experiment* is to be first made upon honest John Bull himself, and that the operation is not even to be commenced in Scotland until it shall have been fully tried and absolutely completed in England?

I am a little at a loss how to correct the misinformation upon which this part of your letter is founded.

I hope you will not be angry if I say, that the errors into which your informant (whoever he is) has led you are so numerous and complicated that it were tedious to mention all, and difficult to select the principal. Indeed, I may say with

Rosalind—"There are none principal, they are all "like one another as halfpence are—every one "fault seeming monstrous till its fellow comes to "match it;" but I shall endeavour to satisfy you, or at least our readers, as to a few of them.

And first, let me observe upon your indignation, that there should be *any legislation at all* on the subject of Scottish bank notes—a monstrous intermeddling with Caledonian concerns, which never could have occurred to any man's mind except our State quacks who would force Scotland to swallow this bitter pill, merely because it happens to be necessary for England.

Again, my dear Malachi, I must give you the trouble, and I fear the pain, of turning to the statute-book, where, I have no doubt, you will be astonished to find, that, in the very heart of the good old times, viz. in the year 1765, an Act of Parliament was passed, making the most important changes in the whole paper currency of Scotland, and even destroying "at one fell swoop," the greater part of the circulation, viz. all Bank notes under twenty shillings, which, I have heard my grandfather say, was at the time the only circulating medium in Scotland. This calamitous extermination—this massacre of the little innocents—broke, as our family tradition runs, poor old MacWheebie's heart—he never looked up, good man, after the loss of these paper shillings, although there were those who pretended to think that 80 years which had passed over his head, and the quantity of Luckie MacLearie's Usquebaugh, which during the whole period he had poured into it, might account for his decease on less patriotic principles. It is certain, however, that our worthy Baillie deeply lamented the change. He would expatiate by the hour on the advantages of an *exclusive paper currency*—he would ask, what else but the plenty of the *wee bit* notes enabled the Lairds' tenants to pay their rents, and the shopkeepers of the Tully Veolan to drive their little trade? As to *siller*, he said it was an expensive article for a poor country to deal in—that he had heard tell that the Southrons had shillings and sixpences of that over-precious metal, nay, even *silver great and twal' pennies*. They might, for ought he knew, be able to afford such costly luxuries, but it would be the ruin of poor old Scotland, and he would add, significantly, that the silver dirk of 65 would be found more fatal than the iron blades of the woeful 45. Indeed, I ought to say that the marriage of my grandmother, and the birth of my father, had a little counterbalanced in Mr. M'Wheeble's mind the other consequences of the latter celebrated year.

I cannot discover among M'Wheeble's reasons any one which you might not equally apply to the alteration now proposed, nor in yours any which would not have suited his case. But I allude to *this act* more particularly at present, for the purpose of observing, that *it* is the first legislative interference which I can discover with the paper currency of any of the three parts of the United Kingdom; so that Scotland, instead of complaining that she is to be dragged at the tail of England, was really the first to introduce these innovations; and it seems that there was no English interest to prompt this Bill, for it was introduced by the Lord Advocate Miller, and five other Scottish Gentlemen of weight and consideration, at the instance, and on the recommendation, of some of the principal Scotch Bankers, who had themselves at that time begun to discover (as perhaps their successors will do by and-bye,) that the circulation was in an unhealthy state.

You ask whether "you *argue* your cause too "high in supposing that the intended legislative "enactment is as inapplicable to Scotland, as a pair "of elaborate knee-buckles would be to the dress "of a kilted Highlander." Allow me to reply, that I do not see any very *high* rate of *argument* in this knee-buckle illustration, but, such as it is, I answer it by referring to the Act of 1765, and by suggesting that the *gold* knee buckles offered by Lord Liverpool are a great deal more valuable, and not less applicable, than the *silver* knee buckles which constituted the donation of Lord Advocate Miller.

This Act of 1765, with many subsequent Acts which I need not detail, affords a complete answer to all that absurd part of your letter which insists the intended alteration is *contrary to law*, and a direct infringement of the Treaty of Union. But I have a word or two more to say to you upon the manner in which you quote the article of Union on this point.

You tell us that you never saw that document, that you have learned the article in question from the recitation of your grandfather. I shall show you, I think, that the poor old gentleman, notwithstanding his pretensions to accuracy, had a very treacherous memory. The Article of Union, as you quote it, is as follows:—"That the laws in "use within the kingdom of Scotland, do, after "the Union, remain in the same force as before, "but alterable by the Parliament of Great Bri"tain, with this difference between the laws con"cerning public right, policy, and civil govern"ment, and those which concern private right; "that the former may be made the same through "out the whole United Kingdom, but that no "alteration be made in laws which concern pri"vate right, *excepting for the evident utility of the* "*subjects within Scotland.*"

Let us for a moment suppose that your grandfather quotes the article in question fairly; still, I do not see how it can be made available to your argument. Is it possible that you can pretend to argue that a Bill to regulate the currency of Scotland, and to assimilate it, in due time, with that of the rest of the United Kingdom, does not concern *public right, public policy*, and *civil government*, but that, on the contrary, this great affair, which you hold to be of such *general vital and national* importance, is merely a matter of *private right*.

You have certainly fallen into this absurdity, and it is so manifest a one, that I do not think any further observation of mine necessary to persuade you out of it; but I have a more serious charge to make against you or your grandfather, namely, that you have between you been guilty of a very extraordinary error, in regard to this same article of the Treaty of Union.

It would, I think, be well for the credit of your grandfather's *memory*, if, indeed, the Treaty of Union were as little known to others as this is to you; and I think you will be surprised to hear that while the old gentleman affected, with such pretensions to accuracy, to recite the 18th article, he (God knows why,) suppressed the first, the leading, and most important, sentence of the article, namely, *that the laws concerning regulation of Trade, Customs, and Excise, be the same in Scotland from and after the Union as in England.*

Now as nine tenths of your pamphlet are employed in asserting the folly and even the *illegality* of assimilation in matters connected with *Trade, Customs*, and *Excise*, it is exceedingly unlucky, that these words, which stand in the *very front* of the article, should have so unaccountable slipped the old gentleman's memory. If you had been apprised of them, it is clear that your letter never would have been penned; and I dare say, so extraordinary a suppression will remind you of the celebrated one of that candid reasoner, who attempted to prove from scripture, "*that there was no God*," by *only* suppressing the first words of the sentence, "*The fool sayeth in his heart.*"

As I have been so fortunate as to discover the Act of 1765, and to supply the *hiatus* which your 'poor old grandfather' made in the Treaty of Union, I am satisfied that you must agree with me, that I have swept away all the objections which, in ignorance of those enactments, you raised to the *legality* of the proposed measures.

I shall now proceed to explain what I consider the unsoundness of most of your objections to the *policy* and *expediency* of an assimilation of the Scottish and English currency.

And first, let me again revert to the Treaty of Union, the 16th Article of which enacts, that "the *coin* shall be the same throughout the United Kingdom," and another Article provides, "that a public equivalent shall be made for any losses which private persons may sustain by *reducing* the coin of Scotland to the standard and value of the coin of England."

These provisions prove, beyond all question, that the framers of the Union admitted and established, both in *law and policy*, the principle of assimilation, and we have seen, that when, in process of time, a deviation from a similarity of currency took place in Scotland, the Imperial Parliament of 1765 stepped in to remove the most prominent difference.

And on *general* principles, I hardly think that even you will deny that this was good policy; but you say, that Scotland stands in circumstances so peculiar, as to exempt her from the rules which ought to govern all the rest of the world.

You appeal, with absolute confidence, to the prosperity of Scotland, which has grown up under the facilities of *credit*, supplied by the unlimited issues of the paper of the numerous Scotish Banks.

These reasons (quoth the Knight), I grant
Are something more significant;
And yet they're far from satisfactory,
T'establish and *keep up your factory*.

I have no doubt whatsoever, indeed, I have personal experience, of the increased and increasing prosperity of Scotland, and I admit that the paper currency may have afforded the capital by which much of this good has been operated; but can any one doubt, that, during the suspension of cash payments in *England* and *Ireland*, advances in prosperity, similar in their essence, though different, perhaps, in their degree, have been made by these countries respectively.

Such a system is specious, and even splendid, but is it solid? In England, we think not—nay, we think that experience has proved that it is not; and, although it was urged with sufficient pertinacity, and indeed, not denied in principle, that our gigantic exertions in war, accompanied by such an enormous advance in domestic industry and visible wealth, could not have been achieved without the elastic assistance of a paper currency, yet it has been thought right, and with an almost universal approbation, to return, even at considerable expence and inconvenience, to a metallic circulation in England.

I know not whether anaccount of the catastrophe of that hasty wonder, the tower of Fonthill Abbey, has reached you. I think it a not unapt illustration of the effects of a mere paper system. Nothing was more splendid, nothing could look more solid; it wore the character, too, of antiquity, and allied itself with the lower and more solid parts of the domestic residence: but *mole ruit sua*, and the wonder of Wiltshire, crumbled in a moment.

We, in England, have (I hope in good time,) seen the danger of this extravagant overbuilding, and we are anxious to exchange for the *solidity* of a metallic foundation, the airy and precarious pinnacles into which a paper currency had enabled us to raise our commercial fabric.

I confess that I cannot see any real, or essential difference between England and Scotland on this point. You, I know, will say, that the Scotch Banks are *all solid*, while the English private Banks are less to be relied upon; but, supposing your opinion of the English provincial Banks were correct, surely the solidity of your Scotch Banks cannot be put in competition with that of the *Banks of England*; and yet it was against the notes of the *Bank of England* that the bullion report, and all the measures which have followed it, have been specifically directed.

But we now approach the main practical point of the case.

Are your Scotch Banks in reality so solid? This is a delicate question, and one which, I am sorry, that you, and those who agree with you, have stirred, and stirred with so much pretension as to make it a necessary ingredient in even the most cursory consideration which can be given to the subject.

I shall deal with it as tenderly as I can. I begin by admitting—and that is as much as I suppose can be asked of me—that the Banks, and the individuals which compose them, are *abundantly opulent*, and possessed, *in the aggregate*, of property sufficient to answer all the engagements they may make. I further admit, that such a foundation is quite solid and sufficient for the general business of trade, and for all the higher transactions of commercial intercourse; but on the other hand, I would ask, what defence do they afford against an *unreasonable* panic, which in matters of paper currency, is the evil most likely to occur, and most necessary to be guarded against? In the late panic in London, firms, possessed not merely of lands and hereditaments, and such like inconvertible property which you represent as being the most satisfactory foundation of the credit of the Scotch Banks—firms, I say, possessed of *Stock* and *Exchequer Bills* to more than the amount of their engagements, were unable to convert them into cash for immediate use.

You say that only two or three Scottish Banks have failed in a long series of years. I admit the fact, and might say something of the apologue of the *pitcher and the well*, but I think I can, without the aid of an allegory, explain the causes, and consequently, the precariousness, of their exemption from accidents of that nature.

The first cause of their uninterrupted credit is, no doubt, their positive wealth, and the great stake which the partners visibly have in the country; but this cause, as we have just seen in England, is not conclusive against a *panic*.

The second, I take to be that the Banks *hold together*—that, conscious that not one of them could stand what is called in England, a *run*, they help another for the sake of what is a *common cause*. When a run takes place on a Bank in Scotland—how is it met? By paying their notes in *specie?* If that were the case, you might well boast of the stability of the Scotch Banks,

Which, having substance for its ground,
Could not but be more firm and sound
Than that which has the slighter basis.

But I fancy that no such thing as a payment in coin was ever heard of. The threatened Bank glorifies itself if it is able to pay its Notes by the Notes of one of its neighbours, and thus, by a mutual interchange of courtesy and kindness, two Banks which were objects of suspicion, each in their own districts, might weather the panic by the help of the Notes of each other; and if their proximity should happen to throw any disfavour on this operation, they need only have recourse to some more distant correspondent, whose paper should happen to be in full credit.

This, as I conclude from facts supplied by yourself, is the real cause that there has been no loss by the failure of any Scottish Banks. In the case of the East Lothian Bank, which seems to have failed, and of another provincial Bank, which was "*in the predicament of suspicion*," you say, that other respectable Houses, "took up and paid all their current engagements, *without check to the circulation* of their notes, or inconvenience to rich or poor," and, proud of these "modern instances," you ask, "what must be the stability of a "*system of credit* of which an universal earth"quake could not displace or shake even the "slightest individual portion?"

I answer, my dear Cousin, that what you describe is not a system of *credit* but of *necessity*, on the part of the *receivers* of Notes, and of mutual insurance on the part of the *issuers*. Can that be a healthy system of paper circulation which is not even *checked* by the *actual failure* of a Bank? Can that be a healthy system, when other Bankers find it necessary for their own sakes (I suppose such acts are never voluntary or gratuitous,) to assume, in a moment of great alarm and peril to themselves, the engagements of a neighbouring Bankrupt.

Thus the very facts on which you rest your opinion of the stability of your system, convince me "that there is something *rotten* in the state of" Scotland; unless, in addition to all the good qualities, which you no doubt justly ascribe to Scottish Bankers, you are prepared to add the hitherto unheard of generosity of being just as willing to pay the debts of other people as their own.

This explanation will also account, in a great measure, for the *unanimity*, with which you tell us *all* Scotland opposes the intended alteration. I dare say all the bankers (who are in number about 1200,) and all the persons whom they *accommodate* with this kind of loan, will oppose any change; but I appeal to every man who has any clear or just ideas of commercial credit, whether A SYSTEM OF ACCOMMODATION BILLS, (for that is the right name,) which is considered unsound and discreditable in every other country in the world, can be safe and honourable in Scotland!

All these Banks engage, I presume, on the face of their notes, to *pay in gold*; yet I collect from your statement, that there has not been, in point of fact, any such payment made of late years—that there is at present no gold circulation whatsoever in Scotland, and that the Bankers themselves do not think it necessary to make any adequate preparation for such an unexpected emergency as a demand for cash payments.

But who can pretend to say *where* or *whence*, a general panic may be excited? Such a panic, I mean, as should affect any considerable quantity of the paper circulation, and occasion a serious run on several of those Banks *at once*; and who, still wiser, can foretel what the disastrous consequences of such a panic might be?

The holder of the larger notes would probably have no apprehension as to their *ultimate* payment; and he might be able or willing to await the convenience of the bankers, for the conversion of their landed properties into cash; but all the ordinary operations of life which are provided for by the one pound notes, would be suddenly arrested.—Buying and selling, in all the details which support human society, and even existence, would be suspended—the great mass of the people, whose wealth is solely composed of one pound notes, would be reduced to *sudden beggary*: thirst and hunger cannot wait the slow process of a *sequestration*; and it would require the pen of the GREAT UNKNOWN himself, to picture the scenes of starvation, turbulence, and misery, which might, nay, which must, ensue during such a crisis.

To say that such an appalling catastrophe is within the verge of *possibility*, is to prove that it is the duty of a wise Government to take precautionary measures against it. No Government can—and a wise Government will not attempt to—regulate matters of commercial credit and confidence between parties capable of judging of their own interests, and of making a voluntary option as to the degree of confidence they will give. But, with a circulation *exclusively* of paper, and composed of such very minute parts as notes of twenty shillings, the mass of the people accept them *from necessity, and not from confidence*. What is *credit* in the higher classes, is mere *credulity* in the lower, and that credulity which for years may have given currency to a small note circulation, may in a *few hours* overturn it.

These considerations, founded on general and immutable principles, have, I suppose, induced the Government to interfere with the small note circulation of England, and they apply, in my opinion, with equal force to Scotland.

Sera *hodierna* mihi. *cras* erit illa tua!

The mode in which the Scotch Banks have established this monopoly, and the way in which it operates, under the specious title of *cash credits*, upon which you dilate with so much complacency, are worthy of a little further explanation.

What is called a *cash credit* in Scotland (like, lucus a non lucendo; because there is *no cash* to be seen in any part of the transaction,) is managed in the following way:—

A Merchant, Shopkeeper, or Tradesman, goes to a Banking-house with two sureties, who become answerable to the Bank for his engagements to them; upon which, the Bank gives him a credit in the books to a certain amount, according to their opinions of the solvency of the *borrower* (for such he is,) and the sufficiency of his bondsmen. Upon this credit the tradesman draws on the Banker, who pays the draft by the issue of *his own notes*, and for all his advances charges the borrower with the legal interest five per cent; or, in other words, the Scotch Bankers receive five per cent, for a handful of paper, which it does not cost them a farthing to create, and for the future payments of which, in specie, they need be at no expense in making provision.

Thus the most effective checks which operate to prevent the *over issue* of an English local Bank, are all wanting in the case of a Scotch one. The notes are issued without value in the first instance, —they may be forced into circulation to any amount the Banker pleases, for he never, I suppose, can want borrowers—they are kept in circulation as long as possible, for the sake of the interest;—and when, finally, the fragility of the material forbids its further circulation, and it comes back to the Bank, it turns out to be your *true Phœnix*, which arises again from its own ashes, and takes a new flight, as bold and as extensive as its *lately deceased self*. But take care that the day may not come when you may hear from a hungry populace the same importunities with which one of the too liberal leaders of antiquity was visited.

Immediate are my needs; and my relief
Must not be toss'd and turn'd to me in *notes*,
But find supply immediate. I do fear,
When every feather sticks in its own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Who *flashes* now a *Phœnix*.

I repeat, that I myself have no doubt of the *ultimate* security of the Banks of Scotland in general. I apply my observations, as the Government, I presume, intends to apply its remedy, to those "*depositaries of panic*," the One Pound Notes, and "the giddy multitude."

Perhaps the Bankers may think that even these observations of mine may be dangerous. I might, in reply, administer to them the terrific consolation which Garrick addressed to Goldsmith, on seeing the latter discomposed by some slight criticism on a scene in one of his plays. "Pooh, pooh, man! How can you mind a squib, who have been sitting all this while on a barrel of gunpowder." The object, I believe, of the Government, and certainly my own, in taking a part in the discussion, is to remove, with due care and circumspection, and with as little danger as possible, the materials which might cause so tremendous an explosion.

This lead me to another, and by not means an unimportant, consideration. You argue this question as if it was *exclusively a Scottish* one, in which England has no *direct interest*, and can only be guided by the silly vanity of extending her own system into the Sister Country: and you illustrate our conduct by that of a crazy Scottish Lord, who was in the habit of forcing one of Anderson's pills down the throat of every guest who visited at his house.

I must confess that, however I may have complained of the unfairness of any of your arguments, I cannot but applaud the *candour* and national impartiality of your jokes; for every illustration which you have given of our English errors has been the recital of some Scottish absurdity.

But admitting, for a moment, that England had no direct interest in the welfare of Scotland, would it not be a more accurate illustration, *if we needs must have a medical one*, to compare us—not to a cracked brain humourist, who would force his physic down the throats of those over whom he has no authority, or guardianship, but—to a prudent parent, who, having successfully vaccinated one of his children, is anxious also to place the others beyond the risk of infection.

But, I say, that England, besides her general duty to the other parts of the empire, *has* a direct interest in this matter. You forget that the Picts wall no longer exists, and that if you set fire to your stubble, the flames will soon invade ours; and, to return to Garrick's metaphor, that you cannot explode a barrel of gunpowder without doing so near a neighbour almost as much injury as yourself.

One of your arguments, why England should interfere with your concerns, is, I admit, a strong one, but unluckily, it happens, I think, to be strong *just the other way*. The circulation of the Scottish Bank notes, is, you say, "free "and unlimited—they pass without a shadow "of objection through the whole limits of Scot"land, and are current nearly as far as York in "England." I am so candid as to be willing to help this argument a little further; for, on my return from Scotland, in last autumn, I found that the Scottish notes were accepted, at least one hundred miles South of York. But since this is the case, and since Scottish notes form some considerable part of the circulation of the Northern counties, I take leave to ask with additional confidence, has England not a clear right—nay, is she not bound by an imperative duty towards *her own subjects*, to take care that they are not made the victims of Scottish inroads, which, though not so bloody, might be much more extensively calamitous, than the broader invasions of the freebooters of old.

This objection may seem, at first sight, to be a slight, or at least a local one; but on consideration, I think you will find it to be of immense practical importance. I suppose, you will readily admit that if we probibit the circulation of all English small notes, even those of the Bank of England itself, we cannot allow the existence within England of the Small Notes of Scotch Bankers; and by what means, if permitted in Scotland, are they to be excluded from Northumberland? Are we to rebuild the Pictish wall and have a Custom house at every gate?—or are we to make *highly penal* the passing a note on one side of an imaginary boundary, which we sanction as *highly advantageous* on the other? Pray look a little into the practical details of this part of the subject, and let us see whether any other mode could be devised of preventing endless confusion and difficulties, but that which, in the spirit of the Act of Union, our Ministers intend to propose, namely, "that the

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

coin and currency of England and Scotland should be the same," and that "the regulations which affect trade and commercial credit should be assimilated throughout the United Kingdom."

I now conclude. I persuade myself that there is so much reason in what I have said, that you will not—that you *can* not, on a cool reconsideration, essentially differ from my general conclusions; and I hope that I have not been betrayed, either by the tone of peevishness, which here and there marks your letter, or by the warmth of my own argument, into any expression inconsistent with a feeling dear to my heart—the respect and affection which I entertain for the admirable, and (though his descendant, I will venture to add,) illustrious person, to whom we are both indebted for our names and existence.

I am, Dear Malachi, your affectionate Cousin,
E. BRADWARDINE WAVERLEY.

P. S. I have just seen your *second* letter, but as it adds nothing new to the *principles* of the questions which we have discussed, and as it is a tedious, and generally fruitless, labour, to argue about *details*, I am not, in my present temper, inclined to make any observations upon it. If what I have said in these two letters of mine be well founded, your second epistle is, in its main points, answered by anticipation; and if I have not already been successful in making some impression on your mind, I fear the case is hopeless, and that your conversion is not to be operated on by consanguinous persuasion.

E. B. W.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR FEB.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW OF DR. MACMICHAEL ON CONTAGION AND THE PLAGUE.

THE number of the Quarterly Review which is just published, contains an article on the contagiousness of the plague, which professes to be a review of Dr. Macmichael's "Brief Sketch of the Progress of Opinion upon the Subject of Contagion," but which says nothing about him or his book. This is not fair, particularly as the reviewer, in that part of his article in which he destroys the authority of the anticontagionists, by showing their ignorance of facts, derives his most powerful argument from Dr. Macmichael. The Westminister Review had said if the plague had been contagious, it would have been so manifest that it never could have been doubted, for no one ever doubted that the small-pox was contagious. To this assertion Dr Macmichael's pamphlet is an unanswerable refutation. He shows, that as late as the great English Hippocrates, Sydenham, physicians were not aware that the small-pox was contagious, but attributed it to other causes, particularly unhealthy states of the air, and that the notion of contagion, so far from being obvious and manifest even in those diseases in which it is now the most certain as small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, was arrived at very slowly and gradually. When Dr M'Lean was examined on the subject of contagion by a committee of the House of Commons, he was asked how he explained the fact that people who shut themselves up in a house, while the plague was raging about, escaped the disease? His answer was that their safety depended on the air in which the house is situated, on its elevation from the ground—on shutting the windows at the most dangerous periods of the day, so as not to allow a draught of air from the town. On this Dr. Macmichael's remark is very striking,—

"Now it may be worth while to inquire, what is the exact situation of those Frank inhabitants of Constantinople, who, during the height of the plague in that city, shut themselves up and adopt the precautions of a voluntary quarantine; and I will select the residence of the British embassy, which is usually called the English palace, as an example. It is situated in Pera, and stands in the centre of a large garden, which is surrounded by high walls. It immediately adjoins a Turkish cemetery, where multitudes are buried daily during the season of pestilence. All the windows of the apartments usually inhabited look to the south and south-west; they were almost always kept open, and the freest ventilation constantly maintained. The inmates of the palace take exercise in a garden, which is of several miles extent, at all hours, and expose themselves without the slightest reserve, to every change of temperature; in short, the only precaution they adopt is to remain within their walls, and avoid the possibility of touching any one infected with the plague. If it were possible that the disease should be excited by the air, what could save the English residents from its attacks? They are as much exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, particularly [illegible] blasts from the south, as if they lived in the streets of Constantinople. Scarcely escape. But it [illegible] wind here blows from the west, that is up or [illegible] Bosphorus, and when [illegible] often the case, [illegible] effluvia from [illegible] is the assertion [illegible] have no [illegible] plague; [illegible] most enlightened of them all, the Pasha of Egypt, adopts a quarantine for his own security. When the plague is at Cairo, he either retires to a garden situated about two leagues from the city, and surrounds himself by his troops, or he shuts himself up in a fortress on the other side of the Nile at Gizeh."

In the statements of the anti-contagionists, there are some instances of fraud and of folly which it is utterly astonishing that the reviewer should have overlooked. Can it be believed that the Westminster reviewers have quoted Dr. Russell as an authority for the uncontagiousness of the plague, although, in point of fact, he is the greatest authority for the opposite opinion. No man ever brought to bear upon the subject such a combination of all the requisites for a right judgment about it, namely, great experience of the disease, great reading about it, and great judgment. "Dr. Russell," says the Westminster Reviewer, "has recorded a fact in confirmation of the non-contagious nature of this malady, which, for the singular completeness of the proof it affords, is of extraordinary value."

Who would not believe, from the foregoing passage, that Dr Russell, for many years physician to the British factory at Aleppo, living in the thick and thin of the plague—who that did not previously know otherwise would not believe that he was an anti-contagionist? When I first read the above passage, it led me into this error. I have shown it to several persons, and all have acknowledged, that if they had not previously known to the contrary, it would have led them to suppose that Dr. Russell was an authority for the non-contagious nature of the plague. If this is not *intentional* fraud, it is a curious *accident* in composition, and puts me in mind of the mistakes in tradesmen's bills, which *always happen* to be in their own favour. Now for an instance of indisputable folly. The Westminster Reviewers after writing two long articles to prove that the plague and all other fevers are never propagated by contagion, relate the following case.---A poor family, consisting of four persons, were attacked with malignant fever; they all lay in the same bed in an exceedingly close and dirty apartment, where they were visited by two physicians; the one, whenever he entered the room, went to the window, threw it open, observed the sick at a distance, and staid a short time---he escaped the disease. The other took no precaution, examined the skin of the patients closely, and inhaled their effluvia and breath. He was seized with the disease, and died of it. This case might be supposed to be decisive of the question; but no, say they, it proves that the disease is not a *contagious* but a *contaminative fever*. The disease, it is true, was communicated from the patient to the physician, but not by a specific contagion generated by the body of the patient, but by the exhalations from his body, rendered poisonous by being concentrated. In short the fever was not a contagious, but a contaminative disease. It is plain, however, that it was a communicable one, and that is the practical question.

"O that such difference should be
'Twix twedledum and twee-dledee."

A pretty consolation this to a person who had been induced, by the previous argument, to expose himself without precaution to the plague, or typhus, to tell him, "True it is you have *caught* the plague from the patients whom you have approached, but be of good cheer, for I am happy to tell you that you are *dying*, not of a *contagious*, but of a *contaminative disease*."

LECTURES ON PRANDIOLOGY.

BY ABRAHAM SPOON, M.D F. R. S. L. AND EDIN.

Taken in Short-hand by a Gentleman of the Press.

"DINNER, *n. s.* THE CHIEF MEAL."
JOHNSON'S *Dictionary.*

LECTURE I.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE is no concern of life---(if all the world would tell the truth)---there is really no subject of anticipation, of hope, of desire, of anxiety so universally engrossing---there is nothing we should fare so ill without, nothing we should so deprecate the want of, as---DINNER. Where, when, and how he shall dine, are not matters of light interest to any one duly impressed with a sense of the importance of the subject; and who is not? I speak not to those, I know who are callous upon a matter of such intense interest, and I claim their undivided attention while I endeavour to lay down the principles of a science worthy of all the consideration they can bestow upon it.

What avails it that Macculloch holds forth about Political Economy to starving operatives, who, neglecting their business, will soon be unable to pay him for his prosing? Better it would be for both to consider the means of improving their *domestic* economy; for surely it is less germane to the matter to know how to govern, than how to dine, at least to those who, Heaven grant, may never do the former, while they must, if possible, daily do the latter.

How pitiful it is to think that the charlatanry of Craniology should have bewildered the minds of many, even sensible men, who used to throw away money to hear idle windy harangues about bumps in their heads, which would have been better spent in creating bumps in their hungry children's hollow stomachs. The day of this humbug is however, closed; there is no faith now placed in a science (Spirit of Bacon! a science!!) which found benevolence largely indicated in the skull of the murderer, and honesty in that of the thief, but accounted for this by assuring you that the bump of cruelty rose paramount in the one, and covetousness in the other; in other words, that the manslayer would have been humane, if he had not been savage, and the plunderer a true man if he had not been a rogue!

But if you want a true criterion of a man's character, look at his dinners; you will judge of his liberality or meanness, his taste or his vulgarity, by what you behold upon his table, and will estimate his worth and the consideration in which he is held in society---his qualities as a husband, a parent, or a friend, by the demeanour of those you find assembled around it. For although the board may groan with embossed plateaus, and although the fumes of the richest viands, elaborated by the most learned cooks may ascend in exciting vapour to the noses of the guests, yet, if the master of the feast have a taint in his character, those noses must, if they belong not wholly to the bottle-nosed tribe of sharks, who will submit to any degradation for a dinner, be uplifted discernibly in scorn of the wretch and even in contempt for themselves, as submitting to the degradation of dining with him; while, on the other hand, be the worthy host a householder ever so poor, be his beef-steak ever so single, his whisky even Lowland, and his servant-lass ever so barefooted, you will be sure to find the smile of friendship playing on the countenance of his guest, and will at once see proofs of the esteem felt for a man of honour, albeit in distress. Even in such a case, there is no need for the beefsteak to be tough, the tumblers or the lassie's feet to be dirty;---cleanliness, and comfort, and taste, are compatible with, and will evince themselves in the poorest situation in life; while it is equally possible for the gorgeous grandee, with all means and appliances to boot, to let his ignorance of those matters appear even in the midst of his splendour. I have seen, gentlemen, the table of a Duke overspread with plate of the richest, while the handles of the knives were of all colours, some black, some green, and some white; the chairs appearing as if borrowed from the nearest alehouse, and the wine not long enough deposited in his Grace's cellar to allow it to recover from the shaking it had got in coming from the grocer's (importer of and dealer in foreign and British wines and spirits,) Ah! gentlemen, believe me there is much to be learned at a dinner.

Having thus opened to you, in some slight degree, the importance of the subject, it may be expected that I should proceed to lay down a methodical arrangement of my Lectures. Many different systems might be pursued in delivering myself to you. I might follow a historical order, in which case I must obviously invert our usual mode of marshalling the meal, inasmuch as Adam and Eve were conversant only in *dessert*, while we owe the consummation of cookery, the exquisite coup de maitre of the art, SOUP, (with which we begin our entertainment) only to the latest investigations of the culinary chemist; or, I might make this course of lectures follow the course of the entertainment, and so form a table of contents and a bill of fare all in one. As thus,

PART I. Fish and soup. Appendix Patés,	being, as it were, the advanced guard and skirmishers who precede the
PART II. Substantials, with their accompaniments of dressed dishes,	or main body and flank-troops, which next advance to the general engagement.,
PART III. The second course, with its soufflets, fondus, and cheese,	aptly pourtraying a corps de reserve advancing to fill up any vacancies in the main body, with light troops to provoke and assault the yielding power of the enemy; and lastly,
PART IV. The dessert,	or rear-guard, which achieves the final victory over the discomfited appetite, and leaving a clear field, nothing remains but
PART V. The wine,	or bloodshed, consequent on such an engagement.

This would be mighty allegorical, and mighty instructive to boot, perhaps. But I bethink me, gentlemen, that method is now accounted tiresome and intrusive. It binds down too narrowly the soaring imaginations of aspiring mechanics, and other philosophers or students, and is in brief, wholly explored in the world of fashion. What would now seem more tiresome than the arrangement of a sermon into heads, divisions, and sub-divisions, after the manner of the field-preachers of olden time? What modern professor of law would now cramp the genius of his students or himself, by laying down a regular plan of that airy and fantastic study, or would foolishly reduce into writing that which it is so much easier to spout, "as fancy dictates or as chance directs?" No! my hungry hearers; what I have got to say shall be of the unfettered frisking of a fasting fancy; and if my poor exertion can excite an imaginary appetite in one overfed bailie, or can quell for a moment the pangs of hunger in one famished operative, my brains will not have been buttered in vain.

That the subject is one which has at all times, and still does, attract and attach the philosopher, the historian, and poet, every one, however slightly he may have applied his mind to the study of useful knowledge must be aware. From the mighty Homer, whose enduring strains have influenced the literature of ages, to the nameless bard, whose graphic description of Jack Horner, (the ancestor of that unassuming citizen, who lately got into the scrape of being chairman to Mr. Hume,) who set in a corner eating his Christmas pye, (would I had one to exemplify to you by experiment how he) popped in his thumb, and pulled out a plum; and conscious of his own merit, far from calling himself a humble individual, unworthy of the honours done him, &c. &c., like some of his descendants, honestly and boldly proclaimed his worth to all whom it might concern, exclaiming, with a stomach and a conscience simultaneously gratified,—"What a good boy am I!" I might here remark how our education embraces an acquaintance with the interesting topic, from our earliest years. Is not the gate of knowledge opened with the delightful description contained in what our friend Mr. Hogg would call that string of charming apothegms, beginning with, A, Ap le pye, B bit it, C cut it, &c? And are we not more willingly led on to learning by the stomach, than driven to it *posteriori*? But let every man put the question honestly to his own conscience, and he will freely confess with me, that in very truth, the assertion with which I opened my mouth, and his course of lectures, is founded on the basis of eternal truth, and that there really is no one subject of such vital interest, nothing so exciting in expectation, so grateful in fruition, so pleasing [illegible] or elsewhere [illegible] nomenclature [illegible]

* * * [illegible] from a long and deep sleep. Whether I had been in a trance, or asleep, or dead, I knew not; neither did I seek to inquire. With that inconsistency that may often be remarked in dreams, I took the whole as a matter of course, and awoke with the full persuasion that the long sleep or trance in which I had been laid, had nothing in it either new or appalling. That it *had* been of lone continuance I doubted not; indeed I thought that I knew that months and years had rolled over my head while I was wrapped in mysterious slumbers. Yet my recollection of the occurrences that had taken place before I had been lulled to sleep was perfect; and I had the most accurate remembrance of the spot on which I lay, and the plants and flowers that had been budding around me. Still there was all the mistiness of a vision cast over the time, and the cause of my having laid myself down. It was one of the vagaries of a dream, and I thought on it without wondering.

The spot on which I was lying was just at the entrance of a cave, that I fancied had been the scene of some of my brightest joys and my deepest sorrows. It was known to none save me, and to me it had been a place of refuge and a defence, for in the wildness of my dream I thought that I had been persecuted and hunted from the society of man; and that in that lone cave, and that romantic valley, I had found peace and security.

I lay with my back on the ground, and my head resting on my arm, so that when I opened my eyes, the first objects that I gazed on were the stars and the full moon; and the appearance that the heavens presented to me was so extraordinary, and at the same time so awful, because so unlike the silvery brightness of the sky on which I had last gazed, that I raised my head on my hand, and, leaning on my elbow, looked with a long and idiot stare on the moon and the stars, and the black expanse of ether.

There was a dimness in the air—an unnatural dimness—not a haze or a thin mantle of clouds stretching over and obscuring the atmosphere—but a darkness—a bread shadow—spreading over, yet obscuring nothing, as if above the heavenly bodies had been spread an immense covering of clouds, that hid from them the light in which they moved and had their being.

The moon was large and drunk. It seemed to have approached so near the earth, that had

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[illegible] with its usual lustre, the seas, and the [illegible] and the forests, that I believed to exist would have been all distinctly visible. It was, it had no longer the fair round shape I had so often gazed on with wonder. The few rays of light that it emitted seemed thrown from hollow and highland—from rocks and from rugged declivities. It glared on me like a monstrous inhabitant of the air, and, as I shuddered beneath its broken light, I fancied that it was descending nearer and nearer to the earth, until it seemed about to settle down and crush me slowly and heavily to nothing. I turned from that terrible moon, and my eyes rested on stars and on planets, studded more thickly than imagination can conceive. They too were large, and redder, and darker than they had been, and they shone more steadily through the clear darkness of the mysterious sky. They did not twinkle with varying and silvery beams—they were rather like little balls of smouldering fire, struggling with a suffocating atmosphere for existence.

I started up with a loud cry of despair,—I saw the whole reeling around me,—I felt as if I had been delirious,—mad,—I threw myself again on the flat rock, and again closed my eyes to shut out the dark fancies that on every side seemed to assail me,—a thousand wild ideas whirled through my brain,—I was dying,—I was dead,—I had perished at the mouth of that mossy cave,—I was in the land of spirits,—myself a spirit, and waiting for final doom in one of the worlds that I had seen sparkling round me. No, no,—I had not felt the pangs of dissolution, and my reason seemed to recall unto me all that I had suffered, and all that I had endured,—I repeated the list of my miseries,—it was perfect, but Death was not there. I was delirious,—in a mad fever,—I felt headless and weak, and the thought flashed across my mind that there I was left to die alone, and to struggle and fight with death in utter dissolution,—the cave was known to none save me, and—as I imagined in my delirium—to one fair being whom I had loved, and who had visited my lonely cave as the messenger of joy and gladness. Then all the unconnected imagination of a dream came rushing into my mind, and overwhelming me with thoughts of guilt and sorrow,—indistinctly marked out, and darkly understood, but pressing into my soul with all the freshness of a recent fact,—and I shrieked in agony; for I thought that I had murdered her, my meek and innocent love, and that now with my madness I was expiating the foulness of my crime—No, no, no,—these visions passed away, and I knew that I had not been guilty—but I thought—and I shook with a strong convulsion as I believed it to be true—I thought that I had sunk to sleep in her arms, and that the long sounds that I heard were the sweet murmers of her voice.—Merciful heavens! she too is dead,—or she too has deserted me,—my [illegible] fan[illegible]oped [illegible]d still [illegible]gonizing [illegible]ed forth all my energies, and I ag[illegible]ed my eyes, and again saw the moon and the stars, and the unnatural heaven glaring on me through the darkness of the night, and again overpowered with the strong emotions that shook my reason, I fell to the ground in a swoon.

When I recovered, the scene was new. The moon and the stars had set, and the sun had arisen,—but still the same dark atmosphere, and the same mysterious sky. As yet, I saw not the sun, for my face was not in the direction of his rising. My courage was, however, revived, and I began to hope that all had been but one of the visions of night. But when I raised my head, and looked around, I was amazed—distracted,—I had lain down in a woody and romantic glen,—I looked around for the copse and hazel that had sheltered me.—I looked for the clear wild stream that fell in many a cascade from the rocks,—I listened for the song of the birds, and strained my ear to catch one sound of life or animation; no tree reared its green boughs to the morning sun,—all was silent, and lone, grey rocks, that seemed fast hastening to decay, and the old roots of some immense trees, that seemed to have grown, and flourished, and died there.

I raised myself until I sat upright. Horrible was the palsy that fell on my senses when I saw the cave—the very cave that I had seen covered with moss, and the wild shrubs of the forest, standing as grim and as dark as the grave, without one leaf of verdure to adorn it, without one single bush to hide it; there it was, grey and mouldering; and there lay the beautiful vale, one dreadful mass of rocky [illegible], with a wide, dry channel winding along, what had once been the foot of a green valley.

I looked around on that inclosed glen as far as my eye could reach, but all was dark and dreary, all seemed alike hastening to decay. The rocks had fallen in huge fragments, and among these fragments appeared large roots and decayed trunks of trees, not clothed with moss, or with mushrooms, springing up from the moist wood, but dry, and old, and wasted. I well remembered, that in that valley no tree of larger growth than the hazel, or the wild rose, had found room or nourishment, yet there lay large trees among the black masses of rock, and it was evident that there they had grown and died.

Some dreadful convulsion must have taken place—yet it was not the rapid devastation of an earthquake. The slow finger of time was there, and every object bore marks of the lapse of years—aye, of centuries. Rocks had mouldered away—young trees and bushes had grown up, and come to maturity, and perished, while I was wrapped in oblivion. And yet, now that I saw, and knew that it was only through many a year having passed by, that all these changes had been effected, even now my senses recovered in some measure from the delirious excitement of the first surprise, and, such is the inconsistency of a dream, I almost fancied that all this desolation had been a thing to be looked for and expected, for *then*, for the first time I remembered that during my long sleep I thought that I knew, that days and months, and years, were rolling over me in rapid and noiseless succession.

No sooner had this idea seized my mind—no sooner did I conceive that I had indeed slept—that I had indeed lain in silent insensibility, until wood, and rock, and river, had dried up, or fallen beneath the hand of time—that the moon and the stars—and, prepared as I was for wonders, I started, as at that instant I instinctively turned towards that part of the heavens in which the sun was to make his appearance; prepared as I was, I started when I beheld his huge round bulk heaving slowly above the barrier of rocks that surrounded me. His was no longer the piercing ray, the dazzling, the pure and colourless light, that had shed glory and radiance on the world on which I had closed my eyes—he was now a dark round orb of reddish flame. He had sunk nearer the earth as he approached nearer the close of his career, and he too seemed to share with the heaven and the earth the symptoms of decay and dissolution.

* * * * * * *

When I saw universal nature thus worn out and exhausted—thus perishing from old age, and expiring from the sheer want of renewing materials, then I thought that surely my frail body must likewise have waxed old and infirm—surely I too must be bowed down with age and weariness.

I raised myself slowly and fearfully from the earth, and at length I stood upright. There I stood unscathed by time—fresh and vigorous as when last I walked on the surface of a green and beautiful world—my form as firmly knit, and my every limb as active as if a few brief hours, instead of many and long years, had witnessed me extended on that broad platform of rock.

At first a sudden gleam of joy broke on my soul, when I thought that here I stood unharmed by time—that I at least had lost nothing of life by the wonderful visitation that had befallen me.

I felt as if I could fly away from this scene of devastation, and in other climes seek for fresher skies and more verdant vales. Alas! alas! I soon and easily gained the top of the rising bank, and fixed my eyes on the wide landscape of a desolate and unpeopled world.

* * * * *

Desolation! Desolation! I knew that it was to be dreaded as a fearful and a terrible thing, and I had felt the sorrows of a long and helpless spirit—but never had I conceived the full misery that is contained in that one awful word, until I stood on the brow of that hill, and looked on the wide and wasted world that lay stretched in one vast desert before me.

Then despair and dread indeed laid hold of me—then dark visions of woe and of loneliness rose indistinctly before me—thoughts of nights and days of never-ending darkness and cold—and then the miseries of hunger and of raw starvation, and hopeless destitution—and then the hard struggle to live, and the still harder struggle of youth and strength to die——Dark visions of woe, where fled ye? before what angel of light hid ye your diminished heads? The sum of my miseries seemed to overwhelm me—a lone sound, as of one universal crash of dissolving nature, rung in my ears—I gave one wild shriek—one convulsive struggle—and—*awoke*——and there stood my man John, with my shaving-jug in the one hand, and my well-cleaned boots in the other—his mouth open, and his eyes rolling hideously at thus witnessing the frolics of his staid and quiet master.

By his entrance were these visions dispelled, else Lord knows how long I might have lingered out my existence in that dreary world, or what woes and unspeakable miseries had been in store for me.

THE BAR.

WITH SKETCHES OF EMINENT JUDGES AND BARRISTERS.

(From the Morning Herald.)

There mighty Marryatt, with discordant strain,
Toils through his case, and seldom toils in vain.
Thinking plain truth requires "no flowers of speech,"
He never tries if they're within his reach,
But goes straight forward till his journey's done,
Ne'er tempted from his road by joke or pun.
Laborious, as if working by the hour,
Like a steam-engine of enormous power,
With force mechanic, and resistless strength,
He gets through work of any breadth or length,
Though hard as steel, or ponderous as lead,
And never flags so long as he is fed.

Lo! fresh imported from his "Emerald Isle,"
Hibernian Philips + joins the British file.
Whom Dublin when his course he first began,
Pronounced "a very promising young man:"

* * * *

So some young beauty, on her village green,
Blooming in native innocence, I've seen,
Moving unconscious of her charms, and graced,
By nature, with simplicity and taste,
From affectation free, a lovely sight,
That fills the heart with joy and pure delight!

* * * *

Philips! for once believe the friendly Muse,
Nor her sage counsel with disdain refuse;
Genius, like beauty, with itself content,
"Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,"
Its native charms are its peculiar boast,
And 'tis when "unadorn'd, adorn'd the most."

Halt then, keep on thy feet, nor strive to fly,
Like foolish Icarus, to scale the sky,
Lest in the vain attempt thy wings be found
To fail, and bring thee tumbling to the ground!
Halt, and discreetly, while it yet is time,
Reduce to common sense thy strains sublime,

* * * *

Those brilliant flourishes that run to waste,
Before a public void of genuine taste.
John Bull at glaring folly never winks,
But looks, and bluntly utters what he thinks,
Hates nonsense in whatever garb it goes,
And at the smell of flattery stops his nose.
Besides, 'tis not the way to fame or riches,
To make, what modern Judges hate, long speeches.
Economize thy words; abridge; condense,
And talk on common themes with common sense,
Upon the subject keep observant watch,
And use, what courts and juries like, despatch.

* * * *

Facetious Hart, let loose amongst the folks
"Ipsum præcordia ludit" with his Jokes.
Or drowsy Bell in attitude uncouth,
With closing eyelids, and wide yawning mouth,
Stretches his paunch, where windy vapours roll
With follow rumbling; till beyond control,
Forcing their way, like fires in Ætna pent,
"Magno cum strepitu," they get a vent,
And form, as they escape, at either door,
A running bass to his melodious snore.

* * * *

Yet Bell laborious diligence may boast,
And that he's ever ready at his post

* * * *

Starkie, than whom none with a quicker eye
A slip, or lurking nonsuit, can espy—
Or should he fail to creep out by the flaw,
Suggest a doubt, or raise "a point of law,"
And if his client in despair appears,
To save his pocket and assuage his fears,
None with more judgment or with less pretence,
Knows when to make a well-timed reference;
Thus to put off awhile "the evil day"
And give him for another chance fair play.

THE AMOURS OF A STOCK BROKER, AND THE ADVENTURES OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Hatton-Garden.—Thursday, *Ann O'Donnell, Mary Ann Connor, and Ann Collins*, were brought before the magistrates, by Read, jun., on the charge of having robbed a Mr. Haseldon, a member of the Stock Exchange, of 1,050*l.* under the following circumstances:—

It appeared that Mr. Haseldon after transacting his business at the money market on Tuesday the 28th ult. proceeded to a coffee-room, where he drank rather too much wine, and in that state he proceeded towards his home, 22, Haberdasher-street, Hoxton, having in his pocket two 500*l.* Bank notes, and a 50*l.*, which had been paid to him that morning on the Stock Exchange. Thus accoutred, he sallied up Bunhill-row, like a shuttlecock, his heart as light as a feather, and his hands filled with consols and Bank pledges. On his way he fell in with the prisoner, Ann O'Donnell, whose handsome face, fascinating looks, and alluring tongue, soon dispelled all his monied calculations. Plutus having thus fled before the smile of Venus, the man of money consented to accompany the lady to her habitation, which was on the third floor of a house in Blue Anchor-alley, in that neighbourhood, where he remained in amorous tête-a-tête till near twelve o'clock, at which hour he left the prisoner, and bent his course towards Haberdasher's-street, when, putting his hand into his pocket, he found that his frail companion had robbed him of the two five hundred, and the fifty pound notes. In this dilemma he knew not how to act; in vain did he endeavour to find his dulcinea, and at length he repaired to the watchhouse in Bunhill-row, where he gave information of the affair to Brown, the watch-house keeper; and from the description the luckless stock-broker gave of her physiognomy, Brown at once suspected Miss O'Donnell, and told Mr. Haseldon to make himself as comfortable as he could for that night, and he would take care to have O'Donnell in custody. Next morning the prosecutor was at the Bank as soon as the business commenced, and having taken the numbers of the notes, stopped them. O'Donnell, as soon as she had committed the robbery, proceeded to the lodging of the prisoner Connor, in the house of Collins, in Plumbtree-court, Shoe-lane, where she slept till morning, and then she produced to Connor the stolen notes; but neither of them being able to read, they could not tell the amount of them; but Connor undertook to take O'Donnell to a friend of her's, an Irish labourer, who could both read and write, and he would be able to tell them their value. They accordingly set out on their errand, and in going down Fleet-market, they met the prisoner Collins. "Can you read, mother Collins?" said they, "No," said she, "I don't think I can, but my husband can, and that's all the same, you know." O'Donnell then invited her friends into a gin shop, and pulling out one of the 500*l.* notes, gave it to Collins to take to her husband, to shew him, in order to ascertain its real amount. Mrs. Collins, on leaving them, told them to wait till her return, which should be directly. However, this was not the case, for she never came back again; and it turned out that when she gave the note to her husband, he no sooner saw the amount of it, and learned in what manner, and from whom she had it, than he took to his heels, and ran off with it, leaving his better half to bewail his loss; and she, fearing to face her companions again without the paper, as she called it, absconded also. During Mrs. Collins's absence, the prisoner O'Donnell went to the Brown Bear, at the corner of Bear Alley, Seacoal-lane, and presenting the other 500*l.* to Mr. Harris the landlord, said, "What's this bit of paper all about?" "Where did you get it?" said he, after seeing the amount of it. "That's nothing to you, what is it all about?" said she. Mr. Harris told her it was a 500*l.* note, and that as he suspected she had not come honestly by it, he should detain it, till he knew who she was. She fell into a violent passion, and said her name was Mary O'Donnell, and that she lived at No. 20, Snow-hill, and leaving the house, declared she would go and fetch a constable, but she never returned, and the landlord of the house, in the course of the day, made the adventure known to the Alderman at Guildhall. This is a full and true account of the two 500*l.* notes. The odd 50*l.* she still had in her possession, and finding mother Collins did not return, she took leave of her friend, the prisoner Connor, and went home, deploring the ill luck she had met with her ill-gotten treasure. No sooner had she arrived at home, than information reached the ears of Brown of her return; but O'Donnell, gaining some clue that she was pursued, immediately secreted the lost 50*l.* note in a cavity in the wall of a privy in an adjoining yard, where it was found by Brown, after he had taken her into custody. The man Collins, after running away from his wife with the 500*l.* note, no doubt thinking his fortune was made, went to a painter, residing somewhere in the city, who was a friend of his, and producing the note, asked him if he knew where he could sell it. The painter looked at the note, and took the number, and saying he knew of no person that would buy it, Collins went away; and the painter, who had been occasionally employed at the Bank, went immediately there, and mentioning the number of the note, asked if it had been stopped. He was told it had been stopped, and they gave him the address of Mr. Haseldon, where he proceeded, and on telling him the tale as to how he came to know the number of the note, he and Mr. Haseldon, together with Read the officer, went to Collins's house in Plumbtree-court, where they found mother Collins, and the prisoner Connor, both of whom they apprehended, but Collins has never been heard of since.

O'Donnell, since she has been in confinement, has confessed the robbery, and admitted the whole of the facts stated in the above detail, but declares that she knows nothing of the retreat of Master Collins with the other 500*l.*

Mr. Harris, the landlord of the Brown Bear, produced the note he took from the prisoner O'Donnell; and Brown also produced the 50*l.* found in a hole in the privy, both of which were sworn to by the prosecutor as two of those stolen from him by the prisoner O'Donnell. Both the notes were, by the order of the Magistrate, cut in halves; one half is in the possession of the chief clerk, and the other Reid, the officer, retains in his possession.

The prisoners were remanded for a week, for further examination, when it is expected the man Collins will be in custody.

Mr. Trelawney.—Copy of a letter from Edward Trelawney, Esq. to a friend in Tuscany, dated Cephalonia, October 28, 1825.—"My shattered hull, no longer sea-worthy, was towed into this port by the Cambrian, Captain Hamilton. I have been near going down—two shots between wind and water—all my timbers carried away—standing and running rigging cut up—two balls entered my back, broke my jaw, breast-bone, cut all the nerves of my right arm, and in short, all but did my business. After a two months' struggle between my constitution and three severe wounds, by which I suffered daily death, the former triumphed; since which I have been daily gathering strength. I was wounded in the beginning of June. It is too long and complex a story to detail the how and wherefore; only that it was by the most villainous treachery. Two Englishmen traitors; one of them, the principal mover in the affair, was killed on the spot, his name was Fenton; the other, after I had kept him five weeks, ironed hand and foot, on bread and water, on his making a deposition of the whole business, and in consideration of his youth, I allowed to escape—his name is Whitcomb. They were instigated to undertake this assassination for a considerable sum of money, to be paid on delivering up of the fortress I was holding for General Ulysses, the Greek Chieftain. After being wounded, I continued two months on Parnassus, and being under strict blockade, could procure neither doctor nor medicine: so you may imagine what a host of evils I had to contend against; but fortune befriended me. Whilst I was thus lingering on between life and death, Captain Hamilton, the senior officer in the Archipelago, heard of my perilous situation, and twice sent to the nearest point of embarkation, a sloop of war, the Sparrowhawk, Captain Stewart. Indeed several Captains on the station volunteered to bring me off. On the second appearance of the Sparrowhawk, I succeeded in getting on board of her, but with great difficulty. I was then brought, first on board the Ca[illegible] Hamilton, and then co[illegible] Zebra, Captain Will[illegible] tering on board [illegible] mained nearly [illegible] health. My [illegible] months, I [illegible] ing animat[illegible] former s[illegible] what it [illegible] I hav[illegible] tw[illegible]